

NOVEMBER
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A. E. Horrick

6-10-15

The Oxford County Citizen.

VOLUME XXII—NUMBER 26.

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1916.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

CHURCH ACTIVITIES

METHODIST CHURCH.

Last Friday evening the young people of the Methodist church celebrated Halloween with appropriate ceremonies at the church vestry. Costumes adorned with various emblems were much in evidence. A program of games and stunts was greatly enjoyed by young people of all ages, and refreshments in great abundance and variety added to the delight of the occasion. Herbert Bean, Naomi Smith and Bernice Keady were the efficient committee in charge.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Miss Sawford, director of the Congregational choir, extends a cordial invitation to the young people of the congregation to become members of the choir. Rehearsals Wednesday evenings at half past seven at Garland Chapel. The theme of the sermon next Sunday morning will be, "Turn to the Right."

Sunday evening at seven o'clock there will be a union service in the Congregational church. The delegates to the Girls' Conference at Saco will make their reports and there will be special music appropriate to the occasion. Everybody welcome.

The ladies of the Congregational church will hold a Christmas Sale, Dec. 7th.

The ladies' club have purchased a carpet for the church and assisted by the Wobelo Club have renovated the chapel parlor and entries.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Next Sunday will be observed as "All Souls Sunday." The subject of the morning sermon will be, "Glad Tidings."

The evening service will be omitted next Sunday and the Y. P. C. U. will unite with the other young peoples' societies in a union service at the Congregational church to hear the reports of the delegates who attended the meeting at Saco.

The ladies of the Universalist Parish will have the annual chicken pie supper, Thursday, Nov. 16th.

The Universalists will hold their Halloween social, Friday evening, Nov. 3.

FARR—MARTIN.

Edwin A. Farr and Elvira Martin called at the residence of Rev. J. H. Little last Saturday afternoon and were united in marriage by the single ring service.

Mr. Farr is from Poland, and his wife's home was in Bethel. The young people have the good wishes of a host of friends.

SCHOOL NOTES.

The teachers who attended the convention at Portland last week had a profitable and enjoyable time. Each feels that she can do better work for her pupils.

The Union School District of Bethel and Greenwood has been dissolved and the new union district now consists of Bethel, Greenwood and Oilead. There are thirteen schools in Bethel, ten in Greenwood and one in Oilead.

The East Bethel schools held a Halloween social at the Grange Hall under the direction of the teachers, Miss Fuller and Miss Cole. As a part of the program the boys of the Potato Club read their essays on "How I Raised My Potatoes." The Grange generously gave free use of their hall and also two fine books as prizes. Ernest Burbee won the prize for the best essay and Leslie Thompson for the best exhibit of potatoes. Floris Merrill and Floris Burbee were close seconds. These four boys will take part in a contest of the whole town to be held at an early date. A social hour of music and games followed the exhibition. A good crowd attended though at first people seemed rather reluctant to enter the hall because of the brownies, goblins, witches and jack-o'-lanterns which looked, grinned or scowled at them from unexpected places.

NOTICE.

The stock consisting of 1 driving horse, cow, calves, yearlings, 1 pair watched calves, 1 pair yearling steers well matched, all kinds of farming tools, household furniture, sewing machine, stove, big grain boxes, pulley blocks, new bed couch, many other things too numerous to mention, will be sold Nov. 3 at auction. If it rains the auction will be postponed until the next fair day.

D. A. CUMMINGS,
R. F. D. 3, Bethel, Me.

BETHEL INN

Happenings of the Week

Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Talbot of Portland were overnight visitors at the Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Dumas of Lowell, Mass., stopped over for a day to visit friends at the Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stearns, a young bridal couple of Fryeburg, stopped over at the Inn on their way to Gorham to visit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. West of Boston, accompanied by their charming daughter, Miss Helen West, are at the Inn for an indefinite stay.

Mr. Paul D. Sargent of Augusta, Chief Engineer of State Roads, with Mr. Barbour, one of his assistants, stopped at the Inn overnight. He stated the roads in these parts were in pretty good condition.

Miss Eleanor Blodgett of New York, who is prominently identified with some of the Foreign Relief Associations of New York, is at the Inn for a week, prior to returning to the City to again take up the self imposed duty of relief work.

The Halloween decorations at the Inn, together with the dinner and the ball, was a pronounced success and fully enjoyed by the guests present. The decorations consisted of banners, streamers, and the proverbial "jack-o'-lantern." A detailed description would take up too much space. The subsequent dance was in costumes of the present day, Halloween, and the period of 1830, and all were faithfully carried out. Many were unmasked.

Miss Eames was made up in a costume of early days which was faithfully portrayed and carried out. Mr. and Mrs. Guy Thurston in costumes of George 1st, and Mr. Roy Thurston in the part of the Spanish Cavalier. Mr. Mansfield in an old fashioned costume of the earlier days of Bethel. Miss Sawford in costume of Maude Muller. Mr. Irving Carver in costume of the earlier monks.

A party of "Camp Fire Girls" added a great deal to the kaleidoscopic effect. They were a little late in arriving, consequently had a special march for them, and after dancing a few numbers they were obliged to leave. Mrs. Baker wore a costume of "Pierrot" which took first prize last winter in Bermuda. Miss McAnny took the part of Topsy and looked as if she "just grooved." Little Red Riding Hood was Miss Claytonburgh, and was very effective. Later she was accompanied by a "Wolf Make-Up." Miss Wood was very effective in the costume of an old time farmer, and carried out the costume true to the letter and endeavored to dispose of her wares among the audience. Miss Davis, who was costumed as "Candy Kid" was pleasing in general effect and the distribution of candy among the guests. Miss Lewis in the costume of Yanna Yanna Girl. Sadie Kelleigh was "Queen of the Harem" in attractive costume. "Miss George" took the part of the old time school marm to perfection. And the piece-de-resistance was contributed by the Blanchard brothers and great surprise and hilarity was occasioned when three cats came through the window and went through various cat antics on the floor. They occupied the whole floor for several minutes and certainly deserve credit for their wonderful, excellent make-up, and characteristic playfulness.

A genuine Halloween collation was served continuously through the evening, consisting of freshly new cider, doughnuts, pop corn and apples, which were thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed by the large number of guests.

LUCAS STORE TO REOPEN.

The store on "Honest Corner," recently occupied by the late C. A. Lucas, has been leased by Mr. L. W. Ramsell, who will stock the store with groceries, fruit, vegetables and fresh and cooked meats.

Mr. Ramsell made many friends while in the Allen store and it is safe to say that many will follow him in his new place. Mr. H. N. Upton will be associated with Mr. Ramsell.

The store will open for business at once.

FOR SALE.

A few Barred Rock Cockerels at \$1.50 each. Pullets of the same hatch were laying at the age of 6 months.

F. B. MERRILL.

AN AFRICAN MISSION.

Second Impressions of Amantimoti

In my last letter I told about the place and the students. The faculty may perhaps be of interest.

I have spoken of Mr. LeRoy, our principal. His great outstanding feature is "horse sense"—ability to see through to the essentials of a situation, and managing ability. What with running the school and the affairs of the Mission Reserve—a tract a mile and a half square, populated by natives and administered by the mission—he has abundant work to do.

Mr. Gray, the head master, is responsible for the work of instruction. He is not a missionary, but an expert Scotch teacher of long South African experience. On his shoulders rests all the work of regulating the actual educational work. Like Mr. LeRoy, he is tall, thin, and wiry. A good share of the actual instruction in the Normal classes is done by him. Until my arrival, he was the only smoker on the place, and his house is still our "fumarium." Mrs. Gray is a very delightful Englishwoman; she does part of the instruction in sewing, as well as teaching her own two little girls piano playing. The Gray household, perched in a brick house with thatched roof, on a hilltop at the south end of our settlement, is one of the most pleasant places at Adams.

Under Mr. Gray there are four of us in the Normal department. Mr. Frank Ostermann, a giant from Georgia, is the other teacher who came out along with me. He teaches mainly the First Year normals, but gives Manual Training to all our boys. I teach mainly the Second Year normals, but give Nature Study to all classes. Miss E. A. Conn, a quick little North Dakota school-marm with red hair, has charge of our practicing school, in which each student teaches two weeks in each year. Under her, and in charge of the infant classes in the practicing school, is Miss Fannie Cole, a Zulu trained at Hampton Institute in Virginia, who is an able kindergarten teacher. Between Miss Conn and Miss Cole, the students get pretty well broken in to teaching during their practice weeks.

Miss Conn also has charge for the present of Esikhaweleni, the girl's dormitory. Miss Frost, of New Hampshire, who is home on leave of absence, is regular matron there. She and Miss Conn are the only teachers in the Normal department who are under commission as missionaries; the rest of us are teachers on three to five years' contracts, with pay quite a bit higher than missionary salaries.

We have a "Standard VII" class, doing regular first and second year high school work, in charge of a middle aged Englishman, Mr. Wells. Mr. Wells fought in the Boer war and in the recent campaign in German South-West Africa. He is an active Socialist. He is probably our best teacher. Mr. Wells is also house-master at Jubilee, the boys' dormitory. The Standards V and VI (7th and 8th grades) are in

(Continued on page 3.)

MISS MARY A. SANBORN.

Miss Mary A. Sanborn, perhaps the oldest resident of Bethel, passed away last Wednesday at the home of her niece, Mrs. O. R. Stanley, with whom she had lived for more than forty years.

Until comparatively recent times, she had enjoyed excellent health, gladly shared in the labors and pleasures of the home, and with her clear memory of the past could at any time entertain her friends with the story of earlier years. When the weaknesses of age began to limit her activities, she found it hard to bear. Months ago a severe fall seemed likely to hasten her end, but only through much suffering and gradually failing powers did life at last wear away to the final rest.

Since her youth she had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in Bethel, and though for years unable to share in the public worship she was always consistent in life holding the respect and affection of a wide circle of relatives and friends.

With her more than ninety years, she had outlived her own generation but besides Mrs. Stanley several nieces and nephews (some with children and grandchildren of their own) remain to revere her memory.

The funeral service was at the late home in charge of her pastor, Rev. T. C. Chapman. The interment was at Middle Intervale.

GOULD'S ACADEMY

Heien Clark visited in Rumford last week.

Myrtle Beckler spent the week end in Upton.

Eather Tyler visited friends at Norway last week.

Miss Nellie Whitman spent the week end at her home in South Paris.

Gwendolyn Godwin with her parents motored to Skowhegan, Saturday morning.

Ray Parker visited in Norway from Wednesday evening until Sunday afternoon.

After attending the Teachers' Convention, Miss Maud Howard visited her parents in Lewiston.

Roger Sloan spent a few days in Portland last week, returning to Holden Hall, Saturday evening.

Professor Cross will give his second lecture, "Historical Old Castles in England," this Thursday evening.

Miss Maud Howard and Miss Elizabeth Leslie spent Wednesday night in South Paris with Miss Nellie Whitman.

The faculty, with the exception of Miss Nellie Whitman, attended the State Teachers' Convention in Portland last Thursday and Friday.

The Misses Theona Farrington, Ada Andrews, Cora Fox and Christine Fox went to their homes in Lovell, Wednesday, where they spent the remainder of the week.

BEAR RIVER GRANGE.

Dedicate New Hall to Replace One Burned a Year Ago.

Bear River Grange, Newry, lost their hall, with all their paraphernalia by fire last December and with a good deal of courage combined with persistent effort and the help of other granges, they have succeeded in building a new hall and last Saturday night it was packed full of grangers and friends to witness the dedication exercises, conducted by State Master Thompson, assisted by Fred Wight, Master of Bear River Grange, and other officers.

The dedication exercises were ably carried out in an impressive manner. Mrs. Dennis Kilgore played the march; State Master Thompson pronounced the hall dedicated, saying it was a restful, clean, bright little hall and meant more to this community than they could realize. The Master of Bear River Grange, Fred Wight, took occasion to thank the other granges for their help, saying it was deeply appreciated. Miss Bishop gave a reading and responded to an encore.

The State Master was called upon to speak, he began his address with the words of Ruskin, "Architecture is the expression of peoples' religion" and explained the influence of architecture on the human life. He had talked build halls to grangers always for a grange wants a nice place in which to hold their meetings and they think more of a hall even if there is a debt on it, he spoke of the time when the grange was first organized and now the order numbers more than 60,000 members, it is an immense growth. He said there were two things to keep in mind, the Grange is an organization for the farmer, agriculture is a basic industry; also it is a fraternal organization and means better citizens and better neighbors. He spoke of the different organizations that come from the grange such as the telephone company; the fire insurance the grange furnishes the agency for; the Farmers' Union made up of grangers largely; and others.

Herbert Chapman gave a reading and State Deputy Perham was called upon for remarks. He talked along the same line of the State Master, he said he taught school in Bethel years ago, when their grange meetings were held over John Swan's potato house, comparing the places where the grange used to hold meetings and the nice halls of today; reading, Miss Selma Smith.

Light refreshments were served in the new dining hall which is large enough to accommodate 100 people at one sitting.

HORSES FOR SALE.

One Black team, seven years old, weighing 3100; also three driving horses.

ALFRED HOBBS,

North Bethel, Maine.

GRANGE NEWS

BETHEL GRANGE.

Bethel Grange met in Grange Hall for its last regular meeting, Oct. 28. The officers absent were: Secretary, Assistant Steward, Gate Keeper and Treasurer. There was a very short business session and the following literary program was given:

Opening song, Choir.
Roll call, Current Events.
Reading, Mary Cummings.
Resolved—That the farmers of Oxford County are up to a higher standard of production and more self supporting than they were fifty years ago.

Affirmative, Herman Mason.
Negative, Levi Bartlett.

And then there was a fifteen minute exercise proposed by Mrs. Kendall. Piano Solo, Gladys Spearin.
Closing piece, American.
The next meeting will be Nov. 9.

ALDER RIVER GRANGE.

This grange held its regular meeting, Wednesday evening, Oct. 25. State Deputy G. W. Q. Perham and others from Franklin Grange being present. Two applications for membership were presented. An invitation was read from Bear River Grange, Newry, to attend the dedication exercises of their new hall. Several members accepted the invitation. Literary program:

Singing, Grange.
Quotation, Mrs. Jennie Mitchell.
Reading, Mrs. Nina Swan.
Quotation, Guy Bartlett.
Recitation, Edson Bartlett.
Quotation, Mrs. Helen Bean.
Clipping, Mrs. Carrie Bartlett.
Clipping, Mrs. L. C. Bartlett.
Reading, Miss Edna Bartlett.
Piano Solo, Mrs. Helen Bean.
Reading, Mrs. M. L. Hastings.
Interesting and instructive speech, G. W. Q. Perham.
Remarks, Mrs. Perham.
Remarks and verse, Mrs. May Crockett.
Singing, Grange.

A rising vote of thanks was extended to Brother Perham for his suggestions and assistance. Reading by Worthy Lecturer M. E. Kimball of program for the next meeting, Wednesday evening, Nov. 8, the first and second degrees will be conferred.

UNION GRANGE.

Union Grange have commenced their all day meetings and will so continue until further notice. Harvest Day was observed Oct. 28 with forty-four members present. There was a good exhibit, though not as large as usual. The committee on arrangements was L. B. Heald, Kate B. Morrill and Stella Robinson. The fruits were reported by S. F. Steinson; cereals by John Bonney; vegetables by L. B. Heald; cut flowers and fancy work by Georgia Bell. Nellie Babcock exhibited some nice looking strawberries. Stella A. Robinson brought peppers and egg plants. A beautiful harvest dinner was served by Henry Cobb and wife and James H. Heald and wife, consisting of vegetables in many forms, salads, baked beans, bread and poultry of all kinds. The lecturer's hour was devoted to music by a choir; readings by Ida Bonney and Mary Gammon; song by Stella Robinson; question, "What are the advantages of fall plowing?" opened by worthy master Henry Cobb, an interesting talk followed; closing thought by Worthy Lecturer Kate Morrill.

The announcement was made of the New Century Pomona meeting to be held with Rockemeka Grange, Peru, on Nov. 8, a cordial invitation to all to come and help on the entertainment was extended.

NORWAY GRANGE.
Norway Grange celebrated its forty-second anniversary on October 23 in an all day meeting, with the State Master, W. J. Thompson, and his wife as guests of honor. The hall was prettily decorated with flags and bouquets of autumn leaves and red berries by Sisters Lella Watson and Virginia Murdoch. The meeting was called to order, and after the opening exercises a short business session was held, followed by a song by the Grange chorus. A recess was declared and all repaired to the dining hall where a "Grange" dinner was enjoyed. At one o'clock sharp, Worthy Master Richardson again called to order. A program was then given at an open session. Song, "Rowing Against the Tide," Grange chorus; Violin solo, Norville Brown; Eva Jackson, piano; Historical Sketch of Norway Grange, Worthy Master Richardson, which was very interesting; Azola Pike gave "The Whisker."

Continued on page 3.

WANT COLUMN.

Put your Want and Sale notices here and they will be read in 3,000 Oxford County homes—2 lines, 1 week, 25c. 3 weeks 50c.

NOTICE.

I wish to announce to the people of Bethel and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of plumbing and repipe work at a reasonable price, also sheet metal work. All work carefully and promptly attended to.

ALBERT BURKE,
Bethel, Maine.
Telephones—Shop, 10-12; Res, 20-7

FURNISHED ROOMS

AUTO AND TEAM CONVEYANCE
C. C. BRYANT,
2 Mechanic Street, Bethel, Maine.
Telephone Connection.

DR. AUSTIN TENNEY, Oculist.
Practice limited to diseases of the Eye and the fitting of Glasses. Office at house of Clarence Hall, Bethel. Last Saturday of every month. All work guaranteed.

SHOE REPAIRING.

Neatly and Promptly Done.
Laces, Polishes, Whiting, Etc.
A. B. BUXTON,
Maine Street, Bethel, Maine.
Opposite N. F. Brown's.

WANTED.

Horses to board and colts to break.
L. A. HALL,
10-12-14, Bethel, Me.

WANTED.

Eight early hatched Brown Leghorn Pullets.
W. A. BRAGO,
10-12-14, Bethel, Maine.

FOR SALE.

Fair black horses weighing 1150 each, one 12, the other 14 years old, the horses I worked on my peddler cart for 3 years. Also my peddler cart and sled, both in good running order.

W. A. BRAGO,
10-12-14, Bethel, Maine.

FOR SALE.

A yearling Gray Durham Bull, also some choice Barred Rock Cockerels, Do-coster Strain.

MARTHA E. BARTLETT,
10-10-31-p, Hanover, Maine.

NOTICE.

Beginning Monday, Oct. 30, my store will be closed on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 6:30 for the winter.

H. N. HEAD,
10-10-31, West Bethel, Maine.

NOTICE.

All those owing me are requested to call and settle within the next 30 days or their account will be left with my attorney for collection.

E. A. SMITH,
Bethel, Maine.
10-10-31.

WANTED.

Blacksmith who can drive on and toe shoes, and do jobbing.
F. C. HOLTY,
10-25-31-p, Bethel, Maine.

PRIVATE SALE OF FURNITURE.

I shall be at the rooms lately occupied by C. A. Lucas, all day, Thursday, Nov. 2nd to sell his household furniture. It is first class and can be bought at a very low price.

D. G. LOVEMOY, Adm.
11-2-11.

SHOES

Fall and Winter shoes for ladies' and gent's.
Rubbers and Lumbermen's outfits of all kinds.

The largest assortment of lumbermen's and winter outfits ever shown in this section.

SHOE REPAIRING.

All kinds of shoe repairing done in a finished and reliable manner. New tops put on old rubbers or old tops put on new rubbers.

YOUNG'S SHOE STORE
Phone 14-1.

Big Value Dress Skirt

AT \$4.95

They are all new, desirable styles of extra good materials, Poplins, Serges, Corduroys and Fancy Plaids. Colors are Blue, Brown, Green, Black and mixtures.

Some have shirred backs, others plain belts, in fact, there is a good variety of styles to select from.

A big showing at only \$4.95.

NEW DRESSES AT MEDIUM PRICES

The Goose Girl Dress is the newest made loose fitting, with wide belt, giving the high waist effect.

Other good styles have pleated skirts, woolen embroidery trimmings, materials are satin, taffetas, Serges and Ottoman. Priced \$7.45 to \$14.95.

FANCY SILKS

are here now for your new waist or skirt. Plaids, stripes, in the new colors, \$1.00 to \$2.00.

OWING TO THE 54 HOUR LAW

Our store will close Mondays and Saturdays at 10 o'clock, other nights at 6 o'clock.

DRESSMAKING ROOMS will be closed Monday forenoons and open Monday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

BROWN, BUCK & CO.

Formerly Thomas Smiley,

Norway, Maine.

NORTH NEWRY.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Littlejohn have gone to Errol for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Wight at South Framingham were week end guests at Mr. B. Wight's. Mr. and Mrs. Wight have accepted a position at the new Reformatory at Skowhegan.

M. A. Kilgore and family went on a camping trip this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ferris of Lowell, Mass., were guests at L. E. Wight's the first of the week.

W. C. Thurston of Errol, N. H., was in town, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wight have gone to Lewiston for a short visit among friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvin French of Newry Corner called at L. E. Wight's, Friday.

E. Perley Flint has gone to the Lakes with a party.

W. J. Kilgore has returned from Vermont.

Thursday a party from Milton pitched their tent near the old Morse place, and before night they had two bears.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Wight and son, Daniel, were dinner guests at P. O. Dinck's, Sunday.

Mr. Dinck has just purchased a new driving horse.

Miss Selma Smith of Newry Corner was a guest of Miss Perol Dinck this week.

Don't forget the dance at Newry Corner, Saturday night, Nov. 4.

The winter term of school began Monday under the instruction of Mary Morse of Upton.

Willie Walker has moved into his new house.

Charles Howard and family of Rumford were guests at Charles Robertson's, Friday.

Leon Wilder was in Bethel, Saturday.

Owen Cole and family of Berlin and Howard Thurston and wife were Sunday guests at S. A. Eames'.

Mrs. Walter Brink and two children spent Saturday night and Sunday at Ernest Eames'.

Y. A. Thurston and wife of Andover, Irving Hanson and family of Rumford and Cedric Thurston of Wilkesburg, called at P. P. Flint's, Sunday.

Ralph Young and wife were in town, Sunday.

Lee Vail has moved his family into A. C. Littlejohn's house.

W. D. Kilgore and wife entertained State Master Thompson and wife, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. A. F. Copeland is visiting in Milan, N. H.

Gordon Allen spent the week end on Sunday River.

Mr. Davis Lovejoy was called to Boston last week by the death of his brother, Mr. Arthur Lovejoy.

Leon Bennett from Wilson's Mills was in Bethel, Friday, and took dinner with his aunt, Mrs. Fred Taylor.

G. B. Chadwick and friend of Portsmouth, N. H., were in town, Saturday, on their way to Errol, N. H., on a hunting trip.

Mrs. F. L. Merrill and two daughters, Bess and Helen, who have been spending the month of October with Mr. Edmund Merrill and family, returned to their home in Grand Rapids, Mich., Sunday.

WEST GREENWOOD.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McAllister of Albany were in town, recently.

R. L. Cummings is packing apples on Howe Hill.

Mrs. Winnie Thomas and son are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hadakin.

Ellis Annas and Norman Dudley were in town, Sunday.

J. P. Harrington finished threshing, Wednesday of last week.

School closed on Howe Hill last Wednesday after a very successful term of ten weeks. Many were present at the closing exercises.

Mrs. Perley Flanders and Dorothy were in town, Wednesday.

Mr. Steve Flaherty of Portland was a recent visitor of his aunt, Mrs. M. Deegan.

MARSHALL DISTRICT.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bean called at Geo. Briggs', Friday.

Mr. Fred Wheeler and family, also Mrs. Hazel Gibbons and two children were guests at Geo. Briggs' last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Briggs of South Paris visited his brother, G. W. Briggs, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Millard Lord and Mr. Vivian Lord and family have moved to South Paris.

Mrs. Lydia McLain of Shelburne, N. H., visited her brother, Geo. Briggs, part of last week.

Why not buy it in Maine?

BY the number of enquiries we have been receiving for the past week from the vicinity of Bethel, we are convinced there are many contemplating shingling and in order to save correspondence we submit prices f. o. b. Bethel:

Ex. No. 1	16 in. White Cedar,	\$1.65
2nd Clear	16 in. " "	2.60
Clear	16 in. " "	3.50
Extra	16 in. " "	3.85
Extra	16 in. Red Cedar,	3.95

CHAS. G. BLAKE,

All Kinds of Building Material

NORWAY.

MAINE.

BETHEL and Vicinity

Mr. Fred A. Tibbets was in Portland one day last week.

Mrs. Harry Sawin and son, Glyndon, were in Hanover, Saturday.

Mr. Chas. Cole and wife were in Berlin, N. H., one day last week.

Mrs. Wesley Martin of West Paris is visiting relatives and friends in town.

Miss Lila Murray of Berlin, N. H., was a week end guest of Miss Ida Packard.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindon Merrill of Sweden were recent guests of Miss Mary Cummings.

Mr. Elmon Jordan has purchased a farm at Mechanic Falls and is soon to move there.

Mrs. F. L. Merrill had three daughters and Mr. F. B. Merrill were in So. Paris, Thursday.

The Ladies' Club will meet with Mrs. Henry Austin, Thursday afternoon at three o'clock.

Mr. E. C. Vandenberghe and family were in West Paris, Sunday, calling on friends.

Mrs. Sherman Haselden and two children and Mrs. Wesley Wheeler were in Norway, Friday.

Mr. L. A. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hall and Miss Harriet Merrill motored to Turner, Sunday.

Miss Emily Thell of West Sumner was the guest of relatives in town a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Bennett of Sweden were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Cates last week.

Mrs. P. C. Andrews has resumed her duties in Mr. E. P. Lyon's store after a two weeks' vacation.

Messrs. Clarence Ridlon and Fred Penley of West Paris were business visitors in town, Monday.

Mr. Harold Lawrence of Portland was a week end guest of his grandmother, Mrs. Ellen Merrill.

Mr. B. W. Kimball and family have moved onto G. C. Bryant's farm on the Middle Intervale road.



Our Corsets Have Pleased Others, Why Not You?

The Original "Spirabone" Boning is found only in La Resist and Flexo-Form Corsets.

LYON,

Jewelry and Dry and Fancy Goods, Cole Block, Bethel, Maine

George Harlow was in Lewiston, Thursday, on business.

Mrs. Hugh Thurston from West Bethel was in town, Monday.

Mrs. E. C. Flint of Woodford is visiting her mother, Mrs. Clara Bartlett.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stearns from Hanover visited at E. H. Smith's, Sunday.

The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. Godwin, Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 7, at three o'clock.

Mrs. French from Newry Corner spent several days the past week with Mrs. C. K. Fox.

It is reported that Chester Wheeler of Upton has bought the J. W. Martin place on High street.

Mr. and Mrs. Bar Cummings and daughter of Rumford are visiting Mrs. Cummings' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Clark.

The remains of Charles Atherton were brought from Gorham, Me., to Bethel for burial last Friday. Mr. Atherton was a former resident of Bethel.

Mr. H. K. Stearns and Mr. Drew Stearns of Paris, Mr. and Mrs. William Hyman and son, Henry, of Hebron and Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Kilborn were Sunday guests of Mr. E. G. Park and family.

Alta Cummings from Albany was in the village, Thursday.

Mrs. Chas. Bean is working for Mrs. Marshall Hastings for a few days.

Mrs. Adelaide Wentworth has been in Bethel delivering orders for hosiery.

Nelle Blake from Milan, N. H., is working at Mrs. Gilbert Tuell's for the winter.

Mrs. W. P. Kendall and son, Lewis, of Gorham, N. H., were Sunday guests of friends in town.

Mrs. Leslie Davis and child of Locke's Mills were guests of Mrs. Norman Sanborn, Monday.

Dr. E. L. Brown and Dr. R. B. Tibbets went to the Lakes, Thursday, on a several days' hunting trip.

At the Woman's Relief Corps last Wednesday evening after the business a social hour was spent. An exercise arranged by the Patriotic Instructor was greatly enjoyed; two forts made of earth were brought in, the flag of Germany on the top of one and the flag of Canada on the other; two captains chose sides, one side represented Canada and the other Germany; twenty-four small American flags were previously hidden about the room and at a signal, they captured the Canadian flag. A treat was furnished the side that found the largest number. As fast as they were found they were stuck in the fort.

BLUE STORES

You can safely believe what you see.

The eye is a pretty good educator. So while we can only tell you in these columns, we should be glad of the opportunity to show you the largest, handsomest and by far the best VALUES in Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats it has yet been our privilege to get together.

\$7.50, \$10, \$12 and up to \$22.

SWEATERS and UNDERWEAR

until we have to buy again at the same old prices as for years (if you knew the conditions of the market today you would surely give that a second thought.)

You can save money by buying right now.

F. H. NOYES CO.

NORWAY

SOUTH PARIS

OUR FINAL CLEAN-UP

After Our August Sale

One lot Women's Black Oxfords, sizes 1, 1 1-2, 2 and 2 1-2. The regular prices were \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50. Your choice now for 59c.

One lot Women's Tan Oxfords, sizes, 1, 1 1-2, 2 1-2, 3 1-2 and 7. The regular price was \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50. Your choice now for 79c.

One lot Women's Tan Boots, nearly all sizes from 1 to 7. These were \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00, now \$1.50.

E. N. SWETT SHOE CO.

Opera House Block, Tel. 38-2

NORWAY,

MAINE

COLLEGE STUDIO NOTES

WATCH THIS COLUMN.

Norway, Nov. 1.

Of course you want some portrait work for Christmas—Why not save money by having it done now. All photo-materials cost us more, making an advance in our prices necessary the first of December.

A new size we will make for only \$1.00 per dozen this month.

Mr. Bion Brown and family were Sunday guests of Mrs. Brown's brother, Mr. Clarence Tyler, at Gilead, Mo.

Messrs. Lawrence Lavorgna and Winfield Howe were at Magalloway last week on a hunting trip, returning with a fine deer.

Mrs. Harry Iman has returned to her work in Miss L. M. Stearns' store after a two weeks' vacation spent in camp at Upton, Me.

Miss Blanche Richardson and Miss Edna Wilby of Livermore Falls were week end guests of Miss Richardson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Richardson.

Mrs. Geo. V. Green and two children from Livermore Falls, and Mrs. Rufus Rice from Readfield, came Tuesday to visit their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Bartlett.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Richardson called from Boston, Saturday, for No. Carolina, where they will spend the winter. Mr. George Mundt accompanied them.

Messrs. Paul Thurston, Harry King, I. L. Carver, I. H. Wight, E. P. Lyon and F. L. Edwards motored to Brunswick, Saturday, to attend the Bates-Bowdoin football game.

Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Bryant of Buckfield, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Gates and son, Lloyd, Mrs. R. H. Gates and Mr. Alton Maxim of Paris were Sunday guests of Mrs. Annie Willey.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Edwards entertained Mrs. Nellie Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Taylor of Milan, N. H., Mrs. Ada Wight of Berlin, N. H., and Mr. A. C. Frost and family at their camp, in Andover to attend the Sturge's Adams wedding.

Mrs. Gertrude Everett and Miss Helen Frost of Newry were guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Dorell the first of the week.

Sunday a party from Andover dined at Maple Inn and called upon friends. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Owen Lovejoy, Mrs. Emma Adams of Boston who has spent the summer at Andover, her childhood home, and Miss Lizzie Adams of Boston who has been in Andover to attend the Sturge's Adams wedding.

OUR Ready Made Suits

We were fortunate in securing our Fall and Winter Suits before the advance in price and are going to give our customers the benefit of the old prices.

Let us show you how well we can fit you. The price is sure to please.

Carver's

The Home

Pleasant Reverie Dedicated to Those as they join Circle at Eve

A MOTHER'S DUTY DIAGNOSIS OF DISEASE

Helen Johnson, Keyes, M. D., in E

Years ago we heard baby specialist who part in our lives to doctors began to notice them, particularly the years of age, show signs in their illnesses which treatment for them from the best treatment. Moreover, it was observed that children do grow up in their harm; and that very efficacious for them are extremely efficacious. Nowadays, too, we hear about "preventive medicine" of being careless of our are well and accepting necessity and instead of children to "certainly" all "get them over," we mean to prevent illness and to keep our children eating, thorough ventilation of a just balance and exercise and recreation in our daily lives of our young great extent, taken the times and made the unnecessary. More coming to regard the do who will keep us in a miracle worker who to life from beds of illness.

We regard him also officer, part of whose duty to our neighbors and children from the inf which, despite precautions times visit our homes.

There are three classes particular against which must safeguard our children. In the first class are inheritance, from which serves them by living v and by marrying men v to be clean and health these precautions will be informed, blind or depr

Under the second class cases of neglect. Among digestive troubles result less feeding and polluted include, too, the weak tions due to over-work play in youth, which is life, to insufficient ventilation of the home at house, to disturbed sleep ure to seek for our child surgical help when these in cases of prolonged enlarged tonsils and ad teeth, weak eyes and dea

In the third class are fections, such as measles, theria, scarlet fever at which there would be bu proper quarantine regular served.

The younger the child he has of recovery from il

HELP FOR WORKING W

Some Have to Keep They Almost Do Mrs. Conley Gro

Here is a letter from a had to work, but was too fered too much to continue regaled health—

Frankfort, Ky.—"I suffer with female weakness the do my had to I have about I ham's Compound tried it bottles it to claim, well as am able own we

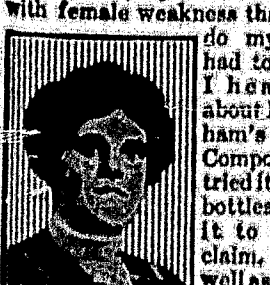
recommend it to any woman from female weakness. Y I am my letter if you wish."

CONLEY, 516 St. Clair St., Fr

No woman suffering from female troubles should lo she has given Lydia E. Pin stable Compound a fair tri

This famous remedy, ingredients of which are d native roots and herbs, h years proved to be a most v and invigorator of the fema

All women are invite to the Lydia E. Pinkha cine Co., Lynn, Mass., advice—it will be con



TORES
See what you see.
educator. So while we can
s, we should be glad of the
rgest, handsomest and by far
inter Suits and Overcoats it
et together.
and up to \$22.
UNDERWEAR
the same old prices as for years
market today you would surely
nd thought.)
y buying right now.
YES CO.
SOUTH PARIS
CLEAN-UP
August Sale
ords, sizes 1, 1 1-2, 2 and 2 1-2. The
\$3.00 and \$3.50. Your choice now for
s, sizes, 1, 1 1-2, 2 1-2, 6 1-2 and 7.
and \$3.50. Your choice now for
nearly all sizes from 1 to 7. These
\$1.50.
SHOE CO.
lock, Tel. 38-2
MAINE
COLLEGE STUDIO NOTES
WATCH THIS COLUMN.
Norway, Nov. 1.
Of course you want some portrait work
or Christmas—Why not save money by
having it done now. All photo-materials
ost us more, making an advance in our
prices necessary the first of December.
A new size we will make for only \$1.00
er dozen this month.
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Carver's

The Home Circle
Pleasant Reveries—A Column
Dedicated to Tired Mothers
as they join the Home
Circle at Evening Tide
A MOTHER'S DUTY IN THE HOME
DIAGNOSIS OF CHILDREN'S
DISEASES.
Helen Johnson, Koyes and John M.
Keyes, M. D., in Farmers' Wife.
Years ago we heard very little of the
baby specialist who plays such a large
part in our lives to-day. Gradually
doctors began to notice that young chil-
dren, particularly those under seven
years of age, show certain peculiarities
in their illnesses which make the best
treatment for them quite different
from the best treatment for grown-ups.
Moreover, it was observed that certain
drugs which do grown-ups good, fail to
do children good—in some cases do
them harm; and that other drugs, not
very efficacious for men and women,
are extremely efficacious for children.
Nowadays, too, we hear a great deal
about "preventive medicine." Instead
of being careless of ourselves while we
are well and accepting illness as a ne-
cessity and instead of exposing our
children to certain diseases so as to
"get them over," we now employ every
means to prevent illness, to keep well
and to keep our children well. Wise
eating, thorough ventilation, the estab-
lishment of a just balance between rest
and exercise and between work and
recreation in our daily lives and in the
daily lives of our youngsters has, to a
great extent, taken the place of medi-
cines and made the use of medicines
unnecessary. More and more we are
coming to regard the doctor as a friend
who will keep us in health as well as
a miracle worker who will restore us
to life from beds of suffering.
We regard him also as a quarantine
officer, part of whose duty it is to pro-
tect our neighbors and our neighbors'
children from the infectious diseases
which, despite precautions, will some-
times visit our homes.
There are three classes of diseases in
particular against which we mothers
must safeguard our children.
In the first class are the diseases of
inheritance, from which we must pre-
serve them by living wisely ourselves
and by marrying men whom we know
to be clean and healthy. Neglect of
these precautions will result in diseased,
deformed, blind or depraved offspring.
Under the second class come the dis-
eases of neglect. Among these are the
digestive troubles resulting from care-
less feeding and polluted water. They
include, too, the weakened constitu-
tions due to over-work and too little
play in youth, which is the playtime of
life, to insufficient ventilation and poor
heating of the home and the school-
house, to disturbed sleep and our fail-
ure to seek for our children medical or
surgical help when these are needed as
in cases of prolonged indigestion or of
enlarged tonsils and adenoids, decayed
teeth, weak eyes and deaf ears.
In the third class are the acute in-
fections, such as measles, mumps, diph-
theria, scarlet fever and others, of
which there would be but few cases if
proper quarantine regulations were ob-
served.
The younger the child the less chance
he has of recovery from illness. Nearly
HELP FOR
WORKING WOMEN
Some Have to Keep on Until
They Almost Drop. How
Mrs. Conley Got Help.
Here is a letter from a woman who
had to work, but was too weak and suf-
fered too much to continue. How she
regained health:
Frankfort, Ky.—"I suffered so much
with female weakness that I could not
do my own work, had to hire it done.
I heard so much about Lydia E. Pink-
ham's Vegetable Compound that I
tried it. I took three
bottles and I found
it to be all you
claim. Now I feel as
well as ever I did and
am able to do all my
own work again. I
recommend it to any woman suffering
from female weakness. You may pub-
lish my letter if you wish."—Mrs. JAMES
CONLEY, 516 St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky.
No woman suffering from any form of
female trouble should lose hope until
she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege-
table Compound a fair trial.
This famous remedy, the medicinal
ingredients of which are derived from
native roots and herbs, has for forty
years proved to be a most valuable tonic
and invigorator of the female organism.
All women are invited to write
to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medi-
cine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special
advice.—It will be confidential.

ten per cent of the infants who are
born fail to live beyond their first
month. One-quarter of all deaths oc-
cur in the second year. During these
periods by far the most frequent causes
of death are disturbances of the stom-
ach and the bowels. Diseases of the
breathing tract are the next in frequen-
cy and after these come diseases of the
brain and nervous system.
In the third, fourth and fifth years
of life the acute infectious illnesses
cause the highest mortality. From the
ages of six to fifteen the vitality is
much greater and the death rate low.
When a mother says, "What can be
the matter with my child?" it is well
to remember the diseases belonging
especially to the child's age and also
the infections to which he has been ex-
posed and the tendencies which he may
have inherited.
One of the first symptoms of illness
which a child usually manifests is fever.
The heat-regulating mechanism in the
brain, is imperfect during child-
hood and the result is rapid fluctua-
tions of temperature. Fever is always
a dangerous signal but it may rise high-
er in childhood and go down to normal
much more quickly with children than
with adults.
A mother should have a clinical ther-
mometer for taking temperature, and
with a baby or young child the ther-
mometer should be inserted, not in the
mouth but in the rectum. The normal
rectal temperature is ninety-nine de-
grees. If it goes over one hundred de-
grees, treatment should begin at once.
Sometimes an enema of warm soap-
suds or of olive oil will bring about an im-
mediate fall to normal. If it does not
do so or if there is any reason to sus-
pect an infectious disease, no time
should be lost in summoning a doctor.
In the meantime the baby may be
sponged at intervals of one hour with
tepid water at a temperature of ninety-
five to one hundred degrees. While this
is being done, the room should be rea-
sonably warm, about seventy degrees,
and the body covered with a blanket,
and only the part exposed which is be-
ing bathed at the moment.
A gray coating on the tongue indi-
cates a torpid liver and is often seen
when there is a loss of appetite, or a
feeling of indolence or irritability. A
teaspoonful of milk of magnesia, more
or less according to age of the child, is
a safe laxative. Laxatives should be
used sparingly, if at all, and always on
the advice of a physician.
The normal pulse beat for children is:
6 to 12 months, 105 to 115 per minute.
2 to 6 years, 90 to 105 per minute.
7 to 10 years, 80 to 90 per minute.
11 to 14 years, 75 to 85 per minute.
A slow irregular pulse is a danger
signal whereas a rapid irregular pulse
has no significance.
A healthy child sleeps soundly. Rest-
lessness often indicates too heavy a
meal at bedtime and difficult breathing
often points to adenoids. The diges-
tion and breathing should be carefully
observed in the cases of children who
sleep restlessly.
The expression of the face, color of
the skin and the movements of the
body tell the story of health and ill-
ness. It is not necessary to describe
the bright eye, clear skin and happily
animated movements of health. Any
variation from these suggests the neces-
sity for more nutritious food and better
air in the lungs. It may be that only
more exercise in the open air and more
open windows at night are required, or
it is possible that there are obstruc-
tions in the breathing passages which
must be removed by a doctor, in order
that abundant clean air shall reach the
lungs.
The different cries of babyhood are
a language well understood by those
familiar with infancy. They should be
studied by every mother as an indica-
tion of what her child needs. The
sharp, fretful cry of colic can be dis-
tinguished from the hungry cry because
it ceases only for a moment after feed-
ing and then becomes sharper again. It
is distinguished from the temper cry
(which does not commence until about
the fifth month) by its higher pitch and
sharper note. It is quite different from
the spoiled-baby cry and it will not
stop because of comforting and codd-
ling. The facial expressions and bodily
movements accompanying these cries
are also different from one another.
The flushed face and kicking legs of
temper are very different from the
pinched face and drawn-up legs of colic.
Doctors understand the difference be-
tween the sharp, catchy pneumonia cry,
the scream of the chronic sufferer from
bone diseases and the low whine of en-
feebled children starving from maras-
mus.
Patent medicines should be avoided
and drugs given only as the doctor pre-
scribes them. A mother's duty is to
know the symptoms of illness so that
she recognizes them in time to call a
physician promptly; and to be enough
of a nurse to carry out his orders in-
telligently and to report to him accu-
rately the condition of the little pa-
tient. What a doctor needs to know is
not the mother's opinion of the pa-
tient's condition but just the statis-
tics: What the temperature has been at
different hours of the day and night

CANTON
Mrs. Julius R. Austin and daughter
of Mexico have been guests of Mrs.
Austin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eras-
mus Hayes, of Canton.
Mrs. Annie Harmon, who has been
a guest of her sister, Mrs. Geo. F.
Towle, returned to her home in Port-
land, Thursday.
George Brett of Marshfield, Mass., is
a guest of his sister, Mrs. Chas. O.
Ellis, and family, and other relatives
in town.
Emery Parsons is on a visit to his
daughter, Mrs. Addie Gates, of Haver-
hill, Mass.
Miss Maud Ellis has been spending
a few days in Portland.
Mr. and Mrs. Stephen G. Stubbs have
returned from a visit in Farmington,
where they were called by the serious
illness of his sister, Mrs. Lydia Marsh.
Mrs. L. L. Haines of Mexico has
been a guest of friends and relatives
in town.
Mrs. Dorcas Bartlett and son, Hor-
ace, of Hartford, spent Friday with
her sister, Mrs. Chas. F. Oldham, and
family.
Schools were not in session Thursday
and Friday as all the teachers were in
attendance at the Teachers' Conven-
tion in Portland.
Mrs. Clem Littlefield of Newfield, N.
H., is a guest of Mrs. Sarah Tasker.
Mrs. G. A. Ellis has been entertain-
ing her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hiseock,
of Farmington.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hutchinson of
Dixfield have been guests of his par-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hutchinson,
of Gilberville.
Mrs. Henry H. Nulty of Buckfield
has been spending a few days with
her daughter, Mrs. Ralph W. Bicknell.
Mrs. Mary P. Richardson went to
Winthrop, Saturday, where she will
spend a week with her daughter, Mrs.
W. S. Ingersoll, and family.
Ned Russell of Medford, Mass., has
been a guest of his parents, Mr. and
Mrs. A. F. Russell, and family.
Mrs. J. L. Gammon attended the
State Sunday School Convention at
Waterville last week.
Mrs. Chas. K. Flanders of Livermore
Falls has been a guest of her mother,
Mrs. Joshua McKay, of Hartford.
Dr. and Mrs. Ralph W. Bicknell were
in Lewiston last week to attend the
medical lecture of Dr. Bainbridge of
New York.
The Misses Marguerite and Kath-
erine Hollis have been visiting relatives
in Portland for several days.
The Universalist Society served a
harvest supper at the church vestry,
Tuesday night, with a good patronage.
Miss Pauline House has been spend-
ing a few days at her home in North
Turner.
O. M. Richardson and family were
at Winthrop, Saturday.
Mrs. Elsie Sampson is visiting her
parents in Fayette and is reported to
be quite ill.
Mr. and Mrs. Hannah Ireland, who
have been visiting in Pittston, the
guests of her twin sister, Mrs. Grover
Cleaves, are on their way home.
Mrs. Rosie Bicknell is planning to
go to Dryden to work.
Mrs. W. L. Roberts entertained the
Ocean Park Study Club, Wednesday
evening.
Miss Lida Abbott has been spending
a few days in Portland.
Mr. and Mrs. Will Park welcomed
home their two sons, Arthur and Frank
Park, Wednesday, when many citizens
went to the station to see the soldier
boys as they passed through to Rum-
ford.
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Towle and son
of Dixfield were called at the home
of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lucas, Sunday,
on their way home from a visit with
A. L. Newman and family of Auburn.
Thomas Allen of Livermore passed
away, Thursday, at the age of 86 years.
Mr. Allen was for many years a resi-
dent of Canton and Hartford, and was
a veteran of the Civil War. He had
been blind for several years. He is
survived by a daughter and two sons.
Ponemah Hebrew Lodge will hold
their annual Gent's Night, Nov. 10th.
DOES SLOAN'S LINIMENT
HELP RHEUMATISM?
Ask the man who uses it, he knows.
"To think I suffered all these years
when one 25 cent bottle of Sloan's
Liniment cured me," writes one grate-
ful user. If you have Rheumatism or
suffer from Neuralgia, Backache, Sore-
ness and Stiffness, don't put off getting
a bottle of Sloan's. It will give you
such welcome relief. It warms and
soothes the sore, stiff painful places
and you feel so much better. Buy it
at any Drug Store, only 25 cents. Adv.
since his visit; the pulse-count; the
amount and character of the sleep; the
food taken.
It was comparatively easy in the old
days to administer medicines out of
teaspoons just so often but the modern
method of dispensing, to a great extent,
with drugs and of curing by means of
baths, packs, fomentations, massage and
strict diets, makes the work of home-
nursing a science.

GROVER HILL.
Dorothy Stearns from Bethel has
been enjoying a visit with the Misses
Ida M. Haselton and Rachel Mayberry.
Mr. A. B. Grover and family called
on relatives in Mason, Sunday.
Mr. Lawrence Grover, who is a con-
tractor and builder in Halifax, Mass.,
is enjoying a much needed vacation at
his new camp with his family near S.
O. Grover's in Mason.
Mrs. Leona Morrill, Mrs. Elmo Ander-
son and Miss Ida M. Haselton visited a
friend in Hebron last week.
Mrs. Eliza Spinney recently called at
M. F. Tyler's.
Fred Hapgood was at W. H. Hutch-
inson's, Sunday.
Maurice F. Tyler sold his apples last
week.
Lyman Wheeler is digging his po-
tatoes.
Miss Nellie Blake from Milan, N. H.,
was a guest of friends in the place last
week.
LOCKE'S MILLS.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lang of Massa-
chusetts are guests of relatives for a
few days.
Marian McFarlane visited with rela-
tives at Auburn the week end.
Mrs. Clara Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C.
L. Swan, Mrs. Clifton Swan and Leslie
Davis attended the funeral of Miss
Mary Sanborn at Middle Intervale,
Friday.
Mrs. E. L. Tebbets of Auburn visited
with her son, O. B. Tebbets, last week.
Lester Tebbets carried her home by
auto, Saturday.
Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Purrington of
Bethel called on friends, Sunday.
The Camp Fire Girls entertained
guests at a Halloween party at the
club house, Friday afternoon. All
came masked. Games were played and
selections on the Victrola were enjoyed.
Refreshments of cocoa, cake, fancy
crackers and candies were served.
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Stowell and Mr.
and Mrs. A. R. Stowell entertained
company from away, Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Kilgore of No.
Newry were guests at Mrs. Mary Bart-
lett's, Sunday.
Mrs. Cook of South Paris visited at
C. E. Stowell's, Saturday.
NORTH NORWAY.
Mrs. A. A. Rolfe is boarding at Fred
Pierce's again for a short time before
going to the village for the winter.
Schools in the Chapel and Pierce dis-
tricts were closed Thursday and Friday
of last week on account of the Teach-
ers' Convention in Portland.
Mrs. B. E. Twitchell and two daugh-
ters of Oxford and Mrs. Flora Cum-
mings of South Paris visited at O. W.
H. Judkins', Thursday and Friday of
last week.
Miss Melissa Twitchell of Oxford
took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Henry
Russell, Friday.
Mr. and Mrs. Perley Russell and Mr.
and Mrs. Henry Russell attended the
social at the Center last Friday even-
ing. They report a nice time.
Lindsay Morse is at work for E. F.
C. Green this week.
Ned Cox has finished his work pack-
ing apples.
C. D. Morse sold a good veal calf,
Monday.
A. D. Bean of Albany stayed with
Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lord last Wednes-
day night on his way home from South
Paris, where he hauled a load of goods
for Millard Lord.
EAST SUMMER.
Rev. W. G. Mann of Cumberland
Mills will assist Rev. J. N. Atwood in
special meetings at the Congregational
Church for two weeks.
H. W. Bonney and family were re-
cent guests of his daughter, Mrs. Geo.
Hildon, at Sweden.
Mrs. E. E. Tucker and little son of
Mechanic Falls are the guests of his
parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Tucker.
Mrs. Jeanie H. Bonney, Superinten-
dent of Summer schools, attended the
Teachers' Convention in Portland last
week, also several teachers in town at-
tended.
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Harlow have
gone to spend the winter with their
daughter, Mrs. Fred Darrows, in Lew-
iston.
Mrs. Ella S. Heald spent the day,
Friday, with her daughter, Mrs. Paul
Stephens.
Mrs. C. Guy Turner was a week end
guest of relatives on Summer Hill.
Mrs. Emily Young has finished work
for Mrs. L. M. Buck and is with her
daughter, Mrs. Amy Farrar, at West
Summer.
L. B. Heald has gone to the Lakes.
Constipation
You're dejected. It leads to nervous
illnesses, Fever, Indigestion, Bile,
Black Headache, Fatigued System and
a score of other troubles follow.
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of torments, drowsy fumes,
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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY FRED B. MERRILL.

BETHEL, MAINE.

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Entered as second class matter, May 7, 1908 at the post office at Bethel, Maine.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1916.

THE AZTEC RUINS
OF GILA VALLEY.

Monuments of a Lost People and a Wonderful Civilization on the Desert of Arizona. Centuries Before White Man. These Unknown People Built Great Palaces, Walls and Pyramids—Ruins Now Fast Crumbling.

(By M. J. Brown.)
Today American capitalists are fighting on reclaiming from the Arizona desert a vast stretch of valley land at an expense of millions of dollars.

Hundreds of years ago, long before any white man ever dreamed there was a western continent, and no doubt at the time Christ was preaching in Galilee, a wonderful race of people had reclaimed the Gila valley desert; irrigated its baked acres, lived for hundreds of years in prosperity and erected great houses and pyramids.

And the walls of their wonderful buildings are yet standing out there in the Arizona desert—slowly crumbling away—monuments of a wonderful civilization of which there is no history—monuments of a race, which, like the cliff dwellers, have left only these relics as their history.

Aztecs, the people of Arizona say. But who were the Aztecs?
There is nothing known of them but legends and guess. Their origin is a lost chapter in American history. There is no myth, legend or conjecture as to their superior knowledge of arts, sciences, monuments and carvings.

No one knows where they came from and none know why they left the Gila valley. None know where they went. None know they were Aztecs. All is mystery. The ruins are proof they were wonderfully civilized for the age—the dim stone age. They left, disappeared and their land was reclaimed by King Dronth. And they left no history of their passing.

For hours I climbed over the ruins of these mysterious ancients, and for hours I sat under the meager shade of a mesquite tree and looked, and thought, and wondered. I looked at the five modern Indian hogan (houses) of the Pimas, the pliny structures of poles and boughs, built near the great ruins, and I realized that this third old world is very, very old, so old that centuries before a white man's foot had ever touched American soil, a people of advanced culture had grown up, ruled and disappeared from the face of the earth.

But back to the summer of 1910, and the ruins as they are today, and in a straight away story.

From afar off I saw the red roof which seemed to be a big barn—a most unexpected sight in that land where there are no barns, and no need for barns.

I asked the driver what it was, and he answered, "Montezuma's castle." Recalling how he had tried to put Adamsville over on me as a relic of Toltec days, I refused to fall. I knew enough of ethnology to be wise to the fact that corrugated iron roofs weren't on the market during Montezuma's age, and that Monte didn't have one on his castle, and I informed the driver if he didn't cut out his Arizona kidnapping he would have to charge that \$12 auto fare until I came alone, also there would not be much enough to go around.

And then he told me it was a relic the government had built over the big building of the ruins, to save it as long as possible from the wearing of the rains.

I didn't like the looks of that big roof. It spelled the mystery and witchery, and I wondered when I came near it if I would not find painted on it, "This roof was made especially by the Jones Hardware Co., of St. Louis, Mo." The Mexicans declare the ruins are haunted. You can't get a Mex. near them. Some will hardly look toward them. They declare means and shrieks can be heard nightly.

And as I looked at the big iron roof I wondered if the ghost stories might not be true. I wondered if some of the ancient bones were not rising up in their desert graves and shrieking in

I entered the building by the second story entrance, for the reason that the falling walls have completely buried the ground story, and because of the danger of weakening the foundation walls the lower rooms have not been excavated—with the exception of one corner room, which has been uncovered to the foundation. So under our feet were rooms sealed up for ages and no doubt containing many rare relics of prehistoric days.

The entrance doors were low, about three feet high, and we had to stoop over to enter. This the driver explained was "safety first" precaution. The only way an enemy could get inside was to stoop and this gave the defenders a chance to "bat 'em on the head," the driver explained.

There is more Catarth in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarth to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarth Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 15 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circular and testimonials. 2
Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
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protest at the modern monstrosity that disfigured their pre-historic sanctity. And then I concluded it was the roof itself that made the ghostly noises, for in itself it was a shriek.

But just then a prairie roll hid the sun, and after a fifteen minutes' run our car came out of almost a willow-forest of mesquite, and we were at a wall of the ruins.

The old care-taker came out to us and began to talk. I hardly saw him, and I never heard him. I just sat still on the auto seat and looked and wondered.

The big roof was there, but I didn't see it. I saw only those great walls that have stood there for centuries and almost defied time and the elements.

And I looked around in every direction and saw the crumbling ruins of other great buildings and other fortresses; the ruins of pyramids and the walls of many smaller buildings within the enclosure of the great walls.

And the custodian reached up and took a daily paper from my pocket and jerked me out of tradition.

The ruin of the big building was the first magnet, and when I came out of it I bent it for the great gray walls.

The custodian stopped me and I had to listen. He was sick, he said, had a terrible headache, and he did not feel able to walk in the hot sun. He said the driver was familiar with the ruins and he would take me around.

The said driver was tinkering with his auto. It seemed to me the ancient walls wouldn't wait.

And as I was about to enter Montezuma's side door I heard something that cooled my ardor a bit. I wasn't in quite so much of a hurry to explore. I would wait a bit for the driver. And the warning call from the old man—

"LOOK OUT FOR SNAKES!"

I came to and was calm, while he told me it had been some weeks since anyone had been in the "castle," and there was likely to be some rattlers there. Even the big diamond backed hunt snake in an Arizona summer mid-day.

We entered the low doorway and stood very still for a few minutes, until our eyes were accustomed to the light. We did not see or hear any reptiles.

But I ran like a lion. Let's go back and get a glimpse of the ruin first.

A wall about 450 by 250 feet, supposed to have been about 10 feet high (now worn down to about four feet) surrounded this great house and scores of smaller houses, or buildings of some kind. The big building was near the center of the enclosure, or compound.

It was once four stories high, with a center story of five stories high. The walls are, or were, four feet thick for the first two stories, thereafter tapering to about three feet.

The big building was as nearly as I could measure it with a string, 40x50 feet. Each story had five rooms. The walls are of native cement, not as hard as our Portland quality, but of sufficient hardness to withstand the elements for hundreds of years.

The walls were not of bricks, slabs or solid. Some kind of a mold was laid on the wall, it was filled with the cement mud, and as it dried the mold was moved and the process repeated, hence the blocks are not all of a thickness or in even layers, and since the ruins of centuries have eaten away the outer surface, the seams between the irregular blocks are plainly visible.

Hundreds of years ago the roof of the big building fell in, carrying with it the floors beneath it, and the two top stories have gradually crumbled and wasted away. About 20 years ago government officials spent many months in excavating this and surrounding ruins and they put the corrugated roof over the big house to prolong the existence of one of America's greatest pre-historic wonders.

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The inside walls are in many places as smooth today as our kalsomined walls, and there are evidences that they were once tinted. All the rooms, except one, have doorways connecting with adjoining rooms. One room has but one entrance, that from an adjoining inside room. The reason gives any one a chance to guess, and a guess may pass for wisdom on most anything connected with these ruins.

Where once the ceilings of the rooms were, are the molds in the cement where the ends of timbers rested that were the foundations for the ceilings and floors. It appears that as fast as the outside and inside walls of the building reached the height of a story, there the timbers (trees about six inches through) were laid across, the ends cemented in, bark and boughs laid over these and then a covering of cement was applied. And when we remember that it was in the stone age these ruins were built, when the axe was the only tool that would fall a tree, and also that the only trees suitable for this purpose grew far away in the mountains, we have a little idea of the great time and labor involved.

There are many curious and unexplainable things to be seen in the big building. In one place a doorway connecting two inside rooms had been closed up by moulding into the passage a block of cement, the color of which was much different than the adjoining walls, and no doubt the fill was made years after the castle was built.

In one place a hole about one and a half inches in diameter pierces the outside wall, and across a hallway on the inside a similar hole penetrates a partition. It is too low down for a look-out, and it slants upward. And the hole on the inside does not correspond with that in the outer wall. Plainly it was cast in the cement, for it is absolutely uniform and is yet perfect.

And once more my Solomon driver said it was an arrangement whereby the people of the long ago determined time—a calendar adjustment, whereby the sun at a certain stage did the rest. If some first fellow had stated it was a place to let snakes out, that would probably have been accepted, but the man with the sun time idea beat them to it.

The government has pierced the walls near the top and run a long iron rod through the entire building, with big washers at the ends to hold the big walls in place. With the foundations weakened by the ruins of centuries the walls are cracking and threaten to fall. But with all the precautions, it is now but a question of a few years when the building will collapse and it will become like many other of the more ancient ruins of this locality, one more great mound of the desert.

Adjoining the great building, and within the enclosure of the outer walls, are about a hundred smaller buildings, probably one story, and many courts, plazas and so on.

Only about half the interior has been excavated, and the excavated walls resemble nothing more closely than the pens in a stock yard.

Hundreds of years ago the smaller buildings and the outer walls went to ruin. The roofs fell in, the walls crumbled, mesquite and cactus sprang up, and in a few centuries the interior of this big enclosure was nothing to see but a mound of earth. But the outside of the walls told the ethnological student there was a buried village there, full of wonderfully interesting relics of a forgotten civilization.

The buildings are correct in art and symmetry. The walls of all the buildings, and the surrounding wall are perfectly true and erected squarely with the compass points. The enclosed plazas, courts and walks were planned by an architect and executed by workmen who built well. Every part of this and other adjacent ruins indicate a high civilization, a people of culture and education. Everything in connection with these ruins indicate this was an age of survival of the fittest, that there were regular old Kentucky feuds going on and the Aztecs who lived longest was he who kept his fingers on the bow string and his hand on the war club.

Who they were at war with is one more to guess on, for certainly neighbors were too few and far between to have any scraps with, yet the great thickness of the walls, the outer walls enclosing the many small houses and the pyramids that were no doubt built for lookout purposes, these and many other things all point to anxious old times down on the Gila in the dim days of the past.

And in my next I will tell you more of the ruins, the details, the many interesting relics and the many strange and unknown things discovered in the excavations.

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CULTURE OF RYE.

Adapted to Well-Drained Soils in Eastern Half of Country—Fills Gaps in Crop Schedules.

There are many excellent reasons for growing rye on the farm, according to specialists of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., even though in most localities it is less profitable as a grain crop than wheat. Rye is harder and can therefore be grown as a winter grain in cold, exposed places. It will do well on sandy, poor, or acid land. It may be sown later than wheat, thus fitting well into the farm schedule, especially when there is a rush of work in the fall. It is attacked by fewer insects and diseases than wheat, produces a more valuable straw, requires less fertilizer, and being earlier in better as a forage crop. In addition, in some sections, the production value per acre from rye actually exceeds that of wheat. This was true in the five-year period from 1910 to 1914 in South Carolina, Alabama, Texas, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

The production of rye in the United States is not evenly distributed, 80 per cent of the acreage being in the eastern half of the country. Of this, most is in Minnesota and the States east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio River. In the last few years, however, there has been a tendency toward the spread of rye culture to new regions. This production is the whole United States is only 3 per cent of the world's production. The largest rye crop produced in the United States was in 1915, when the yield was estimated to be over 40,000,000 bushels.

Adaptability of Rye.
Rye can be grown on almost any well-drained soil in the eastern half of the United States. One of its advantages is its adaptability. It can be used to fill gaps between other crops. Sown early or late in the fall, on land either rough or well-prepared, it can be depended upon to make a good growth in almost every instance, at the same time conserving fertility and preventing washing during the winter. It may be given the same fall and winter treatment whatever use is to be made of it, and the farmer need not decide until spring whether to pasture it, cut and feed it green, plow it under, or harvest it as a straw and grain crop. Like all other grains rye is best grown in rotation.Soil Requirements.
Although rye will grow on very poor soils, large yields can not be secured from soils not of good fertility. The soil should not be exceedingly rich, however, for grain production, and not much nitrogenous fertilizer should be used. Stable manure is the best fertilizer. Some phosphate should be used also. Seed should be thoroughly cleaned. They also should be tested carefully, as rye loses its germinating power more rapidly than most other cereals. The time of sowing should depend on the showing from the germination tests. When intended for grain production

HANDLING OUT TIMBER.

Deterioration of Woodlot Products Can Be Largely Reduced by Proper Preventive Measures.

The following advice, about how to prevent loss in woodlot products after the trees have been felled or the logs hewn is taken from Farmers' Bulletin 715, Measuring and Marketing Woodlot Products. This bulletin devotes 49 pages to methods of measuring trees and timber, estimating the value of timber in the woodlot, and practical suggestions whereby the farmer can know what he is doing when he disposes of his timber.

"In handling cut timber," the authors advise, "a good rule to follow is to allow as little delay as possible between the felling of the tree and its manufacture into rough products. This means that sales should be arranged for prior to beginning cutting. It is often necessary or desirable, however, to put off the delivery of logs, bolts, poles, etc., until some months after cutting, either in order to allow them to season or because a good sale can not be arranged at once. A great deal of the weight of freshly cut products is due to the water they contain, and a few months' seasoning will often reduce this to a marked degree, the amount of reduction depending, of course, on the climate, the weather, and the exposure to sun and air. At the same time, unless preventive measures are taken, the products are sure to deteriorate through decay, insect attack, checking, or some other agency. A certain amount of deterioration is apt to take place in any case if the delivery is put off for some time, but the amount can be greatly reduced by proper preventive measures.

"Logs and other round timber should never be allowed to remain long in the woods after cutting. As soon as possible they should be taken to a dry, well-aired, and unshaded area and placed on skids well off the ground; otherwise the opposite extreme should, if possible, be adopted, namely, of keeping the timber in water. Within a few days after the trees are felled the bark should be removed from poles, posts, and other material which will not be injured by checking or season cracks. The ends of the logs should be coated with paint, creosote, or tar. This will not only assist in preventing decay, but will also retard seasoning to some extent and thus keep the logs from checking badly.

"Poles should be peeled, and hauled or dragged to a place free from debris or rank vegetation and freely exposed to sun and wind. They should then be rolled upon skids, not less than 18 inches high, so that no part of them will rest on the ground. There should be only one layer of poles on each skid.

sowings should be made about September 1 in the northernmost parts of the country, and should range from this date to the latter part of November in the extreme South. Rye may be sown from 1 to 2 weeks later than wheat. If the rye is to be used for pasture it should be sown from 2 weeks to a month earlier than when sown for grain crops. On fertile land the fall sowing may be later than on poor land. Spring rye may be sown as early as spring oats or as soon as the soil becomes warm and dry enough to be worked.

Beginning in northern Florida about the middle of May, rye ripens approximately a day later for each 15 miles to the north, generally a few days earlier than wheat. Like wheat, it is cut ordinarily with a binder. In some sections, however, especially near large cities, there is a remunerative demand for rye straw for use in bedding horses, wrapping nursery stock, stuffing horse collars, etc. Under such conditions it is necessary to use a self-rake reaper. When the straw is to be kept in good condition a special thrasher also is used in many instances.

The principal plant pest of rye is wild onion or garlic. The onion bulbs are about the same size and shape as rye grains, and, reaching maturity at the same time, are often threshed out with the grain. The presence of the onion bulbs reduces materially the price that may be secured for rye. Land badly infested with onions should not be used for small grains. If such land must be used, the rye should be sown late, the land being plowed and prepared just before planting.

The diseases which may attack rye include stem and leaf rust, flag smut, anthracnose, and ergot. The latter is the most serious. It is dangerous to feed rye affected with ergot to livestock. Treatment of rye seed with formaldehyde, as for oats and wheat, will reduce the likelihood of the occurrence of most grain diseases. Ergotized grains may be removed by passing the seed through a 20 per cent solution of common salt, the diseased grains floating while the normal grains sink.

Copies of Farmers' Bulletin 715, describing the culture of rye in the eastern half of the United States, recently issued by the department, may be secured free of charge upon application.

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RIDING AND WALKING PLOWS.KENDALL & WHITNEY
Portland, Maine

way. When ties are cut, it is usually cheapest and most desirable to haul them, unseasoned, directly to the railroad.

"Cordwood should be stacked in loose piles in a sunny, well-aired, and well-drained place free from rank vegetation. Two sticks on the ground running the length of the pile will keep it from contact with the soil and thus prevent decay in the lower layers."

WINTER CARE OF ROSES.

Special Protection Is Necessary in Northern Half of Country.

Cut-flower roses in the northern half of the country need winter protection. This may be provided by coarse manure, straw, or leaves applied after the preparatory pruning described below. Evergreen boughs, or even branches from deciduous plants, are often helpful in holding the other materials in place, besides being a protection in themselves. Individual specimens are often wrapped in straw or straw and burlap. There is some danger of trouble from mice in the use of straw and straw manure, especially during hard winters. This is minimized by banking earth about the plants before mulching. This banking of earth is also a most effective preventive of injury from cold. Earth banked up about the plants to a height of a foot or more makes an excellent protection, especially if covered well with manure after the ground first freezes. The earth cover must be promptly removed in early spring, as soon as danger from freezing is past. In some sections it is advisable to protect cut-flower rose plants from strong winds by shrubbery borders, evergreens, vine-covered fences, or other windbreaks.

Special Fall Pruning.

A special type of pruning should be practiced in fall in sections where winter protection is necessary. Under such circumstances it is desirable to cut back the tops in the fall to within 30 inches of the ground, to allow of more easily covering the bushes. This should be followed in the spring by the regular pruning. The long stems left in this fall pruning help hold the winter mulch from blowing away and from packing too closely. They are also long enough to allow considerable winter killing and yet have sufficient eyes left to insure ample growth for the next season's bloom.

Throughout large sections of the country it is unnecessary to protect climbing roses in winter. In the northern sections, where roses are apt to winter kill, however, some sort of protection is necessary. Wrapping the bushes in straw is effective where the cold is not too great, but is somewhat unightly. It permits keeping the vines more nearly in their summer position. A safer method is to lay the vines down, covering them with earth, and after that is frozen adding a layer of straw or manure. This covering must be removed promptly in the spring as soon as freezing is over.

RUMFORD

Mrs. Arthur Gilmore
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has returned to her hom
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school will give a mas
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factory.Mr. and Mrs. Orrington
recently moved from Dr
are nicely located in
name of Rev. G. B. Han
Main Avenue. Mr. and
formerly lived here, and
ley L. Berry, was born
Joseph B. Plimstead
street has as a guest his
Wiscasset.The latest cigar on the
is the "Co. B." man
ston manufacturer. It is
very popular just at this
boys have reached home.There was a special m
Relief Corps Monday ev
week, for the purpose of
of instruction.The officers for the en
the Ladies' Aid of the
district are as follows: Pr
Dearborn; first vice-pr
Sidney J. Vaughan; sec
Mrs. Ernest Luxton
Mrs. C. O. Vaughan; se
Harvey Neal.Mrs. Hannah Warhurst
Mrs. F. E. Bartlett, has
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N. B. is visiting her sister
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Everybody knows him, a
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mighty chest. As strong a
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So long as he can eat we
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Medicine a great help in ke
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with little appetite, or suffe
with headache, this reliable
will soon make you feel bet
FREE. On receipt of a yellow
card with your opinion of the medic
and one of our Needle Books w
shipment of high grade need
very family.

L. F. Medicine Co., Por

RUMFORD

Mrs. Arthur Gilmore is at the Central Maine General Hospital in Lewiston, where she has been operated upon.

Miss Martha Childs has finished work in the Maine Coated Paper Mill and has returned to her home in Dixfield.

Mr. Walter G. Hicks has been elected Grand High Priest of the Grand Lodge of Maine of the Order of Odd Fellows.

The Junior class of Stephens High school will give a masquerade social, Friday evening, Nov. 3rd, at the high school building.

The Rumford Falls Trust Company, owners of the Rumford Inn, have decided to close the place January 1st, and to advertise it for sale to be torn down on or before April 1, 1917.

Alfred Meador, a student at Harvard College, is a guest in the home of Jeff Thomas in the Virginia District.

N. F. Israelson has moved his tailor shop to the room on the second floor of the Currier building formerly occupied by the Levin, Santer Company. A. J. Pine has leased the store vacated by Mr. Israelson, and contemplates making it into an up-to-date restaurant to be run on the European plan.

Mrs. A. A. Dunham is ill at her home on Congress street, suffering from an operation which has been performed upon her ear for the removal of a growth. The operation which was a delicate one, was however, very satisfactory.

Mr. and Mrs. Orrington Berry, who recently moved from Dryden to Rumford, are nicely located in the former home of Rev. G. B. Hannaford at 143 Main Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Berry formerly lived here, and their son, Percy L. Berry, was born here.

Joseph E. Plumstead of Franklin street has as a guest his sister from Wisconsin.

The latest cigar on the Rumford market is the "Co. B," made by a Lewiston manufacturer. It is bound to be very popular just at this time when the boys have reached home.

There was a special meeting of the Relief Corps Monday evening of this week, for the purpose of holding school of instruction.

The officers for the ensuing year of the Ladies' Aid of the Virginia District are as follows: President, Mrs. Dearborn; first vice-president, Mrs. Sidney J. Vaughan; second vice-president, Mrs. Ernest Luxton; treasurer, Mrs. C. O. Vaughan; secretary, Mrs. Harvey Neal.

Mrs. Hannah Warhurst, mother of Mrs. F. E. Bartlett, has gone to Lewiston for a month's stay, during which time she will receive treatment upon her eyes.

Leroy Baker of Farmington is building a tenement house on Waldo street.

Mrs. Judkins Thompson of Perth, N. B., is visiting her sister, Mrs. George Darrah, of the Virginia District.

Miss Lea Bernier is visiting relatives and friends in Fall River and Lynn, Mass.

Miss Ruby Stanhope, who is spending the winter with her uncle, Charles E. Stephens, is entertaining a friend, Philip Holmes, of Calais. Mr. Holmes is station agent at Woodland, Maine.

Thursday evening, Nov. 2, at eight o'clock a meeting of the Parent-Teachers' Association will be held at Stephens high school. Superintendent Williams will read a paper, "Home Study."

Mrs. Mabel Hanley of Berlin, N. H., is visiting relatives in town.

Miss Marie Kennedy of Island Pond, Vt., is doing table work at Hotel Rumford.

The committee for the relief of the Lithuanian sufferers will, on the first day of November, which will be designated as Lithuanian Tag Day, begin to collect money in Rumford and Mexico for the purpose. The president of the committee is John Wikoski; secretary, S. J. Baublis; treasurer, F. Laureckis.

There are thirty different collectors. Joe Hill, who for many years peddled fruit on the streets of Rumford, and who is serving a life sentence in State prison for killing his wife, has made application for a pardon. The hearing was scheduled for last week's session of the Governor and Council, but the matter was not taken up. County Attorney Bellevue of Rumford was at the hearing.

The Village Blacksmith

Everybody knows him, and everybody likes him. He's a fine fellow, with a hard hand, a big arm and a mighty chest. As strong as he is, he will tell you that he isn't much good when his stomach goes back on him. So long as he can eat well, he can work hard and long, but when his stomach is sick he doesn't feel like standing at his anvil. Many strong men have found "L. F. Atwood's Medicine" a great help in keeping the stomach well. It acts very promptly on the digestive organs, the liver and bowels, and keeps them regular and healthy. When you feel out of sorts, with little appetite, or suffer from a sick headache, this reliable remedy will soon make you feel better.

FREE—On receipt of a yellow outside wrapper with your opinion of the medicine, we will send you one of our Little Books with a good assortment of high grade needles, useful in every family.

L. F. Medicine Co., Portland, Me.

THE BEST TEST

Is the Test of Time

Years ago this Bethel resident told of good results from using Dean's Kidney Pills. Now Arthur Buxton, shoemaker of Main St., confirms the former statement—says there has been no return of the trouble. Can Bethel people ask for more convincing testimony?

Mr. Buxton says: "My kidneys had been disordered for some time. I suffered a great deal from pains across the small of my back. The kidney secretions were also irregular in passage and I was bothered a great deal by dizziness. A friend of mine had used Dean's Kidney Pills with fine results and I was led to try them. The results were certainly satisfactory and I was entirely cured in a very short time." (Statement given July 21, 1911).

A PERMANENT CURE.

On June 3, 1916, Mr. Buxton said: "I still think very much of Dean's Kidney Pills and I always recommend them. The cure they gave me has proven permanent."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Dean's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Buxton has twice publicly recommended. Foster-McIlburn Co., Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

meeting to oppose the granting of a pardon to the man who murdered his wife in cold blood. The murder was premeditated according to the prisoner's own statement, therefore it would seem that granting a pardon to a man for such a dastardly crime, would be a great misappreciation of justice.

Rumford, as always in any public ceremony, did itself proud in its "Welcome Home" to its soldier boys. Co. B, 2nd Maine Regiment on Wednesday of last week. Long before the train was due, on which the boys were to arrive, crowds and crowds, on foot and in automobiles, assembled on the grounds near the Maine Central passenger station, until it was estimated that over 8000 people were out. Promptly at 4:15 P. M., the train came to a stop, and our soldier boys piled out, amid cheers and music. As soon as the first greetings were over, the procession of welcome was formed in the following order, headed by three marshalls on horseback: Phil Israelson, Leon M. Small and Paul Landry; Platoon of Police; Rumford band; automobiles with veterans of the Civil War; Company B, ninety men; Platoon of Patriotic citizens carrying "Old Glory"; Canton of L. O. E. in their fine uniforms, seventeen men; Knights of Pythias, Uniform Rank, seventeen men; Drum Corps; Spanish War veterans; Boy Scouts; Twenty-three sturdy little fellows in khaki uniforms; Local Lodge, No. 1136, Loyal Order of Moose; Italian Secret Order with thirty men, followed by citizens by the hundreds. After parading the business portion of the town, Company B went into its new quarters in the new Municipal Building.

The streets of the town were very gayly decorated with flags, banners and arches, and nearly every one in that vast crowd wore a flag, the Elks giving them out to passers-by on the streets. The boys look in splendid physical condition and are mostly glad to get back to their home town. On Thursday evening a banquet and reception dance was given to the boys of Company B, and the Grand Army Veterans. Owning to the limited room in Hotel Rumford dining room, where the banquet was given, no outsiders could be accommodated. But at the Institute afterwards, where the reception and dance was given, crowds assembled as the time came around for the boys to appear. A speech of welcome was made by Col. George D. Blais to the boys, after which dancing began, and when the grand march was formed, led by Major John Hadley and wife, the jam of people was so great that they could hardly move. Later, the crowd thinned out to some extent, so that dancing was more to the pleasure of those participating. Everything proved a grand success.

Rev. John M. Arters of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Rumford, has been re-elected president of the Maine Sunday School Convention. This association is divided into groups for the study of the various problems of Sunday school management. The election of Mr. Arters is a recognition of his ability in church affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Readall of Rumford Avenue will pass the 29th anniversary of their marriage at Thanksgiving time.

Fred Fish, Jr., who is completing his work in the office of the Maine Coated Paper Mill, is to enter the employ of the Berlin Mills Company. His place is to be taken by Mr. Newton Coan of Auburn.

Melvin Dill and family, also Roland Wilbur of Wilton, have moved to Rumford to make their home.

Lyman Ward, a chemist in one of the local paper mills, is spending a two weeks' vacation at his former home in Wisconsin.

Mrs. Walter Berry is in Auburn,

where she is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Lockhead, formerly of Rumford. James H. Kerr, the Rumford contractor, has taken a contract for the construction of an impounding reservoir for the Kennebec Water District near Waterville, and has the work well under way. It is understood that the contract calls for an expenditure of \$100,000.

Mrs. Eva Osgood McIntire and two boys start for their home in Georgetown, South Carolina, on Friday, Nov. 3, expecting to stop in Wilmington, Delaware, to visit friends in that city for a day or two, arriving at their southern home early in the following week.

Mrs. Lucy Morse has rented her home on the Roxbury Road, Mexico, for the winter to Mr. and Mrs. Hanson, and will have a room in Rumford, where she is to enter the employ of one of the dry goods stores as clerk.

Mrs. Charles Brown of Washington street is visiting her parents in Skelburne Falls, N. H. Upon her return she will be accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Greene, who will spend a few days with her, before leaving for Yarmouth, where she will spend the winter.

Rumford Mechanics Institute has announced by vote of its Board of Governors, that it is once more reserved for the use of members only, and hereafter no one is expected to make use of the privileges and comforts of the place unless a member in possession of a membership card. This ends the period during which the public has been welcomed to the lounging and reading rooms of the Institute, a period which has extended over several months, and it is expected that the public having become familiar with the place, may appreciate its conveniences and social features sufficiently to largely swell its membership for the winter months.

Mrs. Harry Tozier, Mrs. H. L. Elliott, Mrs. W. A. Clough and Mrs. Pillsbury were the committee in charge of the Halloween social at the Universalist church this week.

Mrs. Charles M. Blais of Franklin street was hostess of the Baptist Ladies' Aid this week at her home, Mrs. Lyman Ward of the Methodist Aid, and Mrs. Leopold Schenquer of the Universalist Ladies' Aid.

Among the Mexican souvenirs which have been brought home by the members of Company B are brilliant Mexican diamonds by Private William Hanley, a black silk shawl by Corporal Bouffard, and several interesting specimens of old and new issues of Mexican money in script. Egan Carrier, sergeant bugler of the 2nd Regiment has returned to his work as clerk in the Rumford Falls Trust Company, and Alvey Poulin, who during his absence from town has been promoted to the position of Corporal of Company B has returned to his duties at the Rumford National Bank.

About sixty cans and jars of jellies and preserves were stolen from the cellar in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Hubbard at So. Rumford on Saturday evening. No clue as to the one who had such nerve can seem to be found, but it is thought that it is the work of kids.

About twenty-five or thirty couple of "old" people from Rumford went to Dixfield on Monday evening by auto, where nearly as many more from Dixfield were met at Hotel Stanley; the entire company adjourning to Masonic Hall, where a most delicious supper of roast pork, mashed potato, and all the accessories were served. Following the supper a dance was held at the Opera House, the party returning to Rumford about one A. M., voting it one of the best times ever enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Lester Cowan are guests of friends in town. Mr. and Mrs. Cowan are now making their home on State street in Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wells of Portland are guests of Mrs. Wells' mother, Mrs. McLaughlin, of Mexico.

HANOVER.

Mr. A. T. Powers has a crew of men laying a pipe line to convey water to his residence from a clear and sparkling spring at an elevation sufficient for high pressure and will install a hot water plant, bath room and everything up-to-date. He is one of our progressive townsmen, always looking out for improvements about the home and farm.

Everett Billings had the misfortune to lose his horse, recently.

A complaint among the farmers is that their potatoes are rotting badly, so much so that by some it is not considered worth while to dig them. Prices are better than ever known before at this time of year so says Aroostook County—progressive farmers there.

Powers Brothers raised this year 6000 barrels from 70 acres, and are selling for \$3.15 a barrel. They will say call it a banner year for potatoes.

Mr. and Mrs. Thayer and children, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Andrews and baby motored the first of the week from South Paris to visit their father, Mr. A. T. Powers.

The many friends of Mrs. Leon Roberts will be pleased to know she is so much improved from her long and serious illness as to let her trained nurse

WEST PARIS

There was a Halloween social under the auspices of West Paris High school at Centennial Hall, Monday evening. A program consisting of song and chorus and piano music by members of the schools, vocal solos by Alice Barden, farce, "Courtship of Miles Standish and tableaux," was rendered followed by the usual Halloween games. Many of the high school scholars represented ghosts. About \$25 was cleared for the benefit of the school.

The fifth Sunday Gospel Temperance meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held at the Universalist church, Sunday evening. Rev. Sarah Robinson read the scriptures. Rev. L. W. Grady offered prayer. A ladies' chorus furnished excellent music. Mrs. D. A. Ball gave the address of the evening which was interesting and helpful. Rev. D. A. Ball pronounced the benediction.

The annual sale of the Methodist Ladies' Aid was held at Centennial Hall, Friday afternoon and consisted of fancy articles, aprons, food, candy and ice cream, and was well patronized. A good sized audience was present at the evening's entertainment, which was a mock trial of Nathan Brock for assault on Chester Lane with intent to kill. Other cases were tried before the court and the evening was one of merriment. Miss Elsie Davis of Bethel and Everett Hammon of Massachusetts, the blind piano tuner, furnished piano music.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bowker of Milfield, N. H., are guests of her parents, Rev. and Mrs. D. A. Ball attended the inter-denominational Sunday School Convention at Waterville last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Curtis and two children, with Mrs. Curtis' cousin and Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Barden took an auto trip to Rumford, Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis, with her sister and husband, also motored to Upton and other places.

Edwin J. Mann, who returned Wednesday from a hunting trip to Wild River with a deer, left Sunday to join B. R. Billings of Bryant's Pond and Mr. Griffin of Lowell and Mrs. Griffin of New York, who remained at their camp on a hunting expedition above Wilson's Mills.

Mrs. Edwin J. Mann went to Milan, Tuesday, to visit her friend, Mrs. Martin Phipps Taylor, and return with Mr. Mann.

Mr. Will Pearson and wife of West Falmouth called on their friend, Mrs. D. F. Small, Saturday.

Mr. Comstock has recently purchased an auto, making thirteen in the little town of Hanover, which has a population of less than two hundred people. If any town in the Pine Tree State can beat that record speak up.

Mr. S. P. Davis, who lately bought the Walter Foster farm in Newry, has picked nine hundred and thirty barrels of apples and is now packing them for shipment.

Mrs. Barker has recently returned home from a three weeks' visit with her daughter, Mrs. Chesley Saunders.

BRYANT'S POND.

Nicolas Major and wife, who have been stopping at Camp Guernsey for two months, returned to Plainfield, N. J., Tuesday.

Charles Douglas has completed the repairs and changes in his steam mill and is now saving shingle stock.

Joseph LeClair and family of Sygotech are moving to Vermont, where Mr. LeClair has a job with Albert Davis cutting timber.

Ray Crockett made an auto trip to Boston and South Framingham on business this week.

The Wilson Club will hold a meeting at the Town Hall on Friday evening, Nov. 3. A supper will be served at the close.

Charles Small and family, who have been boarding with Guy Powers, have commenced keeping house at the lower end of the village in the Seam's house. John Hodgson has moved his goods from the Mountfort house and for the present is storing them at the Bessey home. Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson are away for the present staying with friends in Byron.

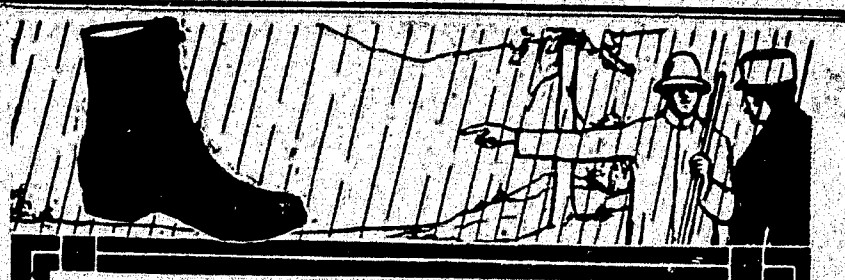
Mansur Judd and wife of Pittsburgh, N. H., were guests last week at the home of John G. Estes.

Peter Herrick and wife, who have been visiting several weeks here and at Greenwood, returned Saturday to their home in Portland.

Larkin D. Weed, foreman on the William Ellery plant, is on a visit to Tamworth, N. H.

OLEAR SKIN COMES FROM WITHIN.

It is foolish to think you can gain a good clear complexion by the use of face powder. Get at the root of the trouble and thoroughly cleanse the system with a treatment of Dr. King's New Life Pills. Gentle and mild in action, do not gripe, yet they relieve the liver by their action on the bowels. Good for young, adults and aged. Good after a clear complexion to-day. 25c at your druggist.



HERE is a sturdy, comfortable, waterproof shoe. A favorite with miners.

Made on a special last so it can be worn like an ordinary shoe over the stocking.

Hub-Mark Rubber Footwear is made in a wide variety of kinds and styles to cover the stormy weather needs of men, women, boys and girls in town or country.

The Hub-Mark on a shoe means a whole lot to you. The Hub-Mark is your value mark.

HUB-MARK RUBBERS

The World's Standard Rubber Footwear

For sale by all good dealers.

ANDOVER

Mrs. Nathan Akers and baby, who have been visiting friends in Andover, returned to their home in Rumford, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Mills went to Lewiston, Saturday, returning home Sunday.

Gladya Howard visited Mrs. Marjorie Hanson at Rumford a few days last week.

Guy Akers has gone to Richardson Pond, sealing lumber.

Bert Berry is clerking for the Thurston Bros. at Aziscoos.

Lone Mt. Grange entertained about 80 members from Rumford Grange, Saturday, Oct. 28. A fine dinner consisting of mashed potatoes, cold meats, salads, baked beans and pastry, fruit and coffee was served by the committee. In the afternoon a pleasing program was furnished by members from both Granges.

Mrs. Olney Burgess is still quite ill. Frank Akers, who was operated on at McCarty's Hospital last week, is at home and much improved.

Mrs. Helen Kimball from Norway attended Lone Mt. Grange, Saturday.

Ralph Hovey, who is attending school at Brunswick, was at home for a short vacation, recently.

Cedric Thurston left town Monday for Pittsburgh, Pa., where he has a situation as salesman for the Westinghouse Electrical Co.

Clarence Hall is in Leeds, working for R. A. Grover.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Hanson and daughter were guests, Saturday and Sunday of Mrs. Hanson's parents, Y. A. Thurston and wife.

Walter Easter of Byron was in town, Monday.

Geo. Thomas has returned from the Lakes.

Mrs. Clarence Hall and daughter were guests Sunday at Winthrop Akers.

Bert Dunn and wife visited relatives at Norway, Sunday.

Joseph Noble, who has been visiting his brothers, Arthur and Dana Noble, returned to his home in Kennelbunk this week.

A number of members of Cabot Lodge, K. of P., visited the Oxford Bear Lodge at Hanover, Saturday evening.

Cedric Thurston shot two deer while at Aziscoos last week.

Mrs. H. M. Thomas and children, Mrs. Charles Learned and children and Mrs. Archer Poor and children were at Rumford, Thursday of last week.

W. H. Elmore and party from Rumford are at O Pond, hunting.

Quite a delegation of people from Lone Mt. Grange attended the dedication of the new Grange Hall at Newry Corner, Saturday evening.

Mrs. Frank Perry, who has spent several weeks in town, has returned to her home in Somerville, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hovey were in Rumford, Monday.

Stella Roberts has gone to Flint, Mich., where her parents are residing. The Meisner Brothers had an auction at their farm, Saturday.

Mrs. Ameretta Swett was in town, Saturday, from Norway.

EAST BETHEL.

Mrs. Etta Bartlett is the guest of relatives in Berlin, N. H.

Miss Ethel Cole and Miss Elva Fuller attended the Teachers' Convention at Portland last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Swan and Mr. Russell Swan were guests of relatives in camp at Andover Surplus the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Freeborn Bean and little daughter, in company with Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hitehins and son, Robert, motored around the White Mountains last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Bean entertained as guests the past week: Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Bean, Miss Lulu Bean and Mr. Erwin Bean and little son of Dorchester, Mass., also Mrs. Emma Davis of Woodstock.

PROBATE NOTICES.

To all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinafter named:

At a Probate Court held at Paris in and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen. The following matter having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of November, A. D. 1916, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they so cause.

Stillman N. Littlehale late of Bethel, deceased; will and petition for probate thereof and the appointment of Augustus G. Littlehale as executor of the same without bond presented by Augustus G. Littlehale the executor therein named.

Florilla L. Phinney late of Peru, deceased; will and petition for probate thereof presented by Aratus E. Stearns, the executor therein named.

ADDISON E. HERRICK, Judge of said Court.

A true copy—attest: ALBERT D. PARK, Register. 10-20-31.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of Margaret E. Estes late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

DANIEL C. ESTES, October 19th, 1916, 10-20-31.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that she has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Edwin R. Bartlett late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

GERTIE F. BARTLETT, October 19th, 1916, 10-20-31.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of William W. Bird late of Greenwood in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

MATTHEW C. BIRD, October 19th, 1916, 10-20-31.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Charles A. Lucas late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

DAVID G. LOVEMJOY, October 19th, 1916, 10-20-31.

IDEAL VILLAGE FARM

Part of about 70 acres. Buildings and part of village land located in Village property, cuts 40 ton No. 1 hay, excellent corn and potato land; lot of growing place, hardwood for home use; fullness in first-class repair, dwelling of 8 rooms, large stable and barn, large henhouse, both city and well water. All personal property included. Price on application.

THE DENNIS PIKE REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

Norway, Maine.

HERRICK & PARK,
Attorneys-at-Law,

Bethel, Maine.

LUCIAN W. BLANCHARD,
Counselor-at-Law,

Post Office Block,

Bethel, Maine.

Telephone 7-3

RUMFORD, MAINE.

Collection a specialty.

NASH, OF MAINE,
ARTIST, TAXIDERMIST,

NORWAY, MAINE.

W. O. GAREY, Agent,

Bethel, Maine.

Phone 228-11

Hours: 9-12

1:30-5 and 7-3

HERBERT L. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Fitting of

Glasses Exclusively.

National Shoe and Leather Bank

Building,

AUBURN, MAINE.

STARK D. WILSON,

CIVIL ENGINEER.

Forest and Municipal Engineering

and Surveying of all descriptions.

Phone 15-12.

GORHAM, N. H.

E. E. Whitney & Co.

BETHEL, MAINE.

Marble & Granite * * * * Workers.

Chaste Designs.

First-Class Workmanship.

Letters of inquiry promptly answered.

See our work.

Get our prices.

E. E. WHITNEY & CO.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MAINE CENTRAL

QUARRIES, FACTORY LOCATIONS, MILL SITES, FARMS,

SITES FOR SUMMER HOTELS AND CAMPS.

Located on the line of the

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD

give opportunity to those desiring to

make a change in location for a

new start in life.

UNDEVELOPED

WATER POWERS,

UNLIMITED RAW MATERIAL

AND

GOOD FARMING LAND

Await development.

Communications regarding locations

are invited and will receive attention

when addressed to any agent of the

MAINE CENTRAL, or to

INDUSTRIAL BUREAU,

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD,

FORTLAND, MAINE.

BRIEF ITEMS.

Borghum grain is a valuable poultry

feed.

The 48 States are now spending \$339,

000,000 a year on good roads.

Grackles and blue jays often destroy

eggs and nestlings of other birds.

Diseases of animals cause losses of

\$212,000,000 a year in the United

States. Much of this loss is prevent-

able.

Wash water used in the barn should

be approximately the same temperature

as the buttermilk, or within 2 degrees

of it.

More than 300,000 boys and girls

were enrolled in 1914 in agricultural

and manual clubs, conducted cooperatively

by the State colleges and the de-

partment.

It is estimated that the man who

ships 30 ears of grain containing 20

per cent of moisture pays freight on 1

ear of excess water, using 15 per cent

moisture as a basis.

The United States Department of Ag-

riculture has a large force which de-

votes its entire time to developing new

products and methods of saving ma-

terial now wasted.

The population of the United States

has increased by \$1,000,000 people in

the last 15 years, and the number of

beef animals has decreased 8,000,000

and sheep 10,000,000, while hogs have

increased only 11,000,000.

Alimony has paid nearly a foot and

the money.

POEMS WORTH
READING

FOUND ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Thou to the Mercy Seat, our souls doth

gather to do our duty unto Thee,

Our Father

To whom all praise, all honor, shall be

given, for Thou art the great God.

Who Art In Heaven

Thou, by Thy wisdom, rulest the world's

wide fame, forever, therefore

Hallowed Be Thy Name.

Let nevermore delays divide us from

Thy glorious grace,

Thy Kingdom Come.

But let Thy commands opposed be by

none, but Thy good pleasure and

Thy Will Be Done.

And let our promptness to obey be ev-

en the very same

On Earth As It Is In Heaven.

Then, for our souls, O Lord, we also

pray: Thou wouldst be pleased to

Give Us This Day

The food of life, wherewith our souls

are fed, sufficient raiment and

Our Daily Bread.

With every needful thing do thou re-

lieve us, and of Thy mercy, pity

And Forgive Us

All our misdeeds, for Him whom Thou

dearest please to make an offering for

Our Trespases

And, forasmuch, O Lord, as we believe

that Thou wilt pardon us

As We Forgive

Let that love teach, wherewith Thou

acquaintest us to pardon all

Those Who Trespase Against Us

And though, sometimes, Thou findest we

have forgot this love for Thee, yet

help

And Lead Us Not

Through soul and body want, to des-

peration, nor let earth's gain drive us

Into Temptation.

Let not the soul of any true believer

fall in the time of trial

But Deliver

Us, save them from the malice of the

devil, and both in life and death keep

Us From Evil

Thus pray we, Lord, for that of the

devil this may be had.

For Thine Is The Kingdom,

This world is of Thy work its wondrous

story to Thee belongs

The Power And The Glory,

And all Thy wondrous works have end-

ed never, but will remain forever and

Forever.

Thus we, poor creatures, would confess

again, and thus would say eternally,

Amen.

*** ** *

ALL NOVEMBER!

Ah, November! 'Tis she fair,

A blue-robed goddess with shining hair

Of silver and gold in a mist that's spun

From the wind-blown rays of the twi-

ght sun;

And the rainbow flashes across the sky

When the autumn tinge of dreams

go by.

Ah, November! Come sweet, come true;

In all that beautiful blue of the blue

Dear skies that glory and give you

place

In the templed seasons of beauty and

grace—

The older sister of her whose song

Is May's own music through love lived

long.

*** ** *

DOWN TO SLEEP.

By Helen Hunt Jackson.

November woods are bare and still;

November days are clear and bright;

Each noon burns up the morning's chill;

The morning's snow is gone by night.

Each day my steps grow slow, grow

light,

As through the woods I reverent creep,

Watching all things lie "down to

sleep."

I never knew before what beds,

Fragrant to smell, and soft to touch,

The forest sits and shapes and spreads;

How often children suffer from worms,

they would take care and guard against

this common ailment of childhood.

Signs of worms are: De-

tailed stomach, swollen

upper lip, ear stomach,

offensive breath, hard and

full belly with occasional

stipples and pains about

the navel, pale face of

leaden tint, eyes heavy

and dull, twitching eyelids, itching of

the nose, itching of the rectum, short

dry cough, grinding of the teeth, little

red points sticking out on tongue,

starting during sleep, slow fever.

Over 50 years ago Dr. True discov-

ered the formula of Dr. True's Elixir,

the Family Laxative and Worm Expel-

er. Since then people have been writ-

ing us letters like this: "My little

granddaughter has worms very bad,

and after taking part of a bottle of

Dr. True's Elixir is very much better.

Mrs. Georgia Phillips Houston, Tex.

As this remedy has a world-wide

reputation as the one safe and reliable

remedy for worms and stomach ail-

ments for both young and old. At dea-

lers, 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Advice free.

Write me.

Auburn, Maine.

Dr. True

She Baked
Today
With

Her bread
would take the
blue ribbon at
any domestic
science exhibi-
tion, her cake is
a marvel of fine
lightness -- and
her pastry -- you
ought to taste it!
All because William
Tell is milled from
Ohio Red Winter
Wheat by our own
process. Go farther too -- both
economy and good eating
served by ordering

William
Tell
Flour

I never knew before how much
Of human sound there is in such
Low tones as through the forest sweep,
When all wild things lie "down to

sleep."

Each day I find new coverlids

Tucked in, and more sweet eyes shut

tight;

Sometimes the viewless mother bids

Her ferns kneel down full in my sight;

I hear their chorus of "good-night";

And half I smile, and half I weep,

Listening while they lie "down to

sleep."

November woods are bare and still;

November days are bright and good;

Life's noon burns up life's morning

chill;

Life's night rests feet which long have

stood;

Some warm soft bed, in field or wood,

The mother will not fail to keep,

Where we can "lay us down to sleep."

*** ** *

"PUNKIN PIE."

As mother "used to make it," it made

you long for more;

It smelled so good in cooking, with its

spices all galore,

That you'd hardly wait for dinner,

But, just like any sinner,

You were tempted by the odor, quite of

"Araby the Blest."

To get a piece instantly, acting just as

if possessed;

For of all the rare confections, whose

memory cannot die,

Is the youthful recollection of "our

mother's punkin pie."

Just now it is a memory, for the bought-

on pie is rough,

The pumpkin must have ripened on a

vine both old and tough,

And it's make-up no'er suffices,

Yea, it's rather short on spices,

And I'm sure they'd never tell

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Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year and Birthday POST CARDS

at wholesale or retail.

OXFORD POST CARD CO.

Citizen Office

Bethel,

Maine

DISEASES OF THE BRAIN.

By G. E. Conkey.

While affections of the brain can hardly be classed with the more common of the poultry diseases, such cases being comparatively rare in the ordinary flock, under certain conditions these ailments may be of such frequency as to warrant some understanding of their nature. It is good to know what these troubles are more to locate the causes than to give treatment, because treatment is often rendered impossible by the sudden death of the bird.

APPOPLEXY.

The most common of brain troubles is apoplexy, or hemorrhage of the brain. This is the result of the pressure of blood escaping from a ruptured blood vessel of the brain. Such accidents may result from the use of stimulating food, from over-feeding, from increased blood pressure due to fright, from exertion, or from straining in laying. Over-fat birds are most frequently affected, degeneration of the blood vessels following the use of a too rich or liberal diet. If you open up the brain cavity of a dead bird to make the identification of the disease positive, you will find clots of blood in the brain substance.

In most cases of apoplexy treatment is impossible because death occurs suddenly, the bird often being found dead in the nest or under the roost in the morning. In mild attacks the case may be handled very much as recommended for vertigo.

If several successive deaths from apoplexy should occur, a change in the general handling of the flock is advisable. Give more range if possible, and avoid over-feeding. Give less corn and supply more green food.

VERTIGO.

Vertigo, or congestion of the brain, results from a number of abnormal physical conditions, and is often a complication of other diseases. It may result from a blow on the head or from exposure to the hot rays of the sun, or from over-heating. Sometimes it occurs with an infectious disease, often of the intestines, and very frequently parasitic worms are the cause of brain trouble.

The disease is characterized by staggering, stupor, throwing the head upwards and backwards, or by walking backwards, sideways, or in a circle. The bird may fall to the ground fluttering, and make convulsive movements with the legs, or even remain quiet for some minutes, powerless to move. In treatment apply cold water or ice to the head, put the bird in a cool quiet place, and administer a laxative. Usually this will afford at least temporary relief and then an effort should be made to learn the real cause of the trouble. If intestinal worms are suspected treat for these. If the birds are too fat or if there is any digestive disease, make some changes in your method of feeding.

EPILEPSY.

Epilepsy is a somewhat rare disease with poultry. The convulsive attacks occurring in this affection are popularly known as fits. In most cases it is quite impossible to discover any cause for the disease, but at times it may be due to tumors on the brain or the presence of intestinal worms.

The bird when attacked falls to the ground moving the legs and wings con-

vulsively and throwing itself into various odd positions. Sometimes the head will be thrown back, the eyes and mouth opening, and closing spasmodically. After the attack subsides the bird returns to a normal condition.

Treatment of epilepsy is not very successful and except where the bird is unusually valuable the best course is to kill it when the symptoms of this disease are first observed.

Bromide of potash given two or three times a day in 3 to 5 grain doses is recommended. If the cause is intestinal worms a cure is assured by a removal of the parasites. Good prepared poultry worm remedies ready for immediate use in expelling intestinal parasites can be bought on the market.

Occasional fits may occur for some time without causing death. Sometimes the affected bird even recovers completely.

TO ERADICATE BEDBUGS.

Practical Information on Dealing with This Household Pest.

Those who are troubled by bedbugs will find practical information as to how to deal effectively with these pests in Farmers' Bulletin 754, "Bedbugs," recently published by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. In this bulletin C. L. Marlatt, of the Bureau of Entomology, makes clear the habits of these insects which have a bearing on their eradication, and suggests a number of simple household measures, as well as more radical methods, of getting rid of them. The author calls attention especially to the fact that these insects will migrate from an unoccupied to an inhabited house and points out that the fact that they ordinarily hide in the daytime makes it necessary to apply the insecticides in cracks in walls and floor and crevices under wall paper, where the insects ordinarily are concealed and lay their eggs. Information as to the ability of bedbugs to withstand cold and to go without food for long periods should be especially useful to those intending to move into houses long unoccupied.

Of the simpler remedies the entomologist says that benzene, kerosene, or other lighter petroleum oils introduced into crevices by means of a brush or syringe are perhaps the most efficient. The bulletin also gives directions for fumigation with sulphur, or other chemicals, which will be found economical and effective in cases of general infestation.

Those who have been bitten will find applications of peroxide of hydrogen useful in allaying irritation. Tincture of iodine, in its ordinary or double strength, is also a good counterirritant for use in cases of fleas, mosquitoes, bedbugs, or other insect bites. Iodine, however, should be used with caution on the tender skin of small children and on those who are affected with or disposed to eczematous disorders.

The bulletin will be supplied free by the department as long as the supply lasts.

"MOUCH ON RATS" ends MATE, MICH, Bugs. Dis outdoors. Unavailable Extremities. Used World Over by U. S. Gov't too. Economy \$10.00 or 10c. Drug & Country Stores. Refuse substitutes. FARM, Comic Picture R—E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J. Adv.

MARKETING BY MAIL.

Problems Involved in Transportation of Farm Products by Parcel Post—Direct Dealing.

Although the marketing of farm produce by parcel post is relatively new in the United States, it is, in fact, only a special case of direct dealing between producer and consumer, which was the very earliest type of marketing. Only the transportation medium is new in parcel-post trading. This itself is to a certain extent paralleled by express, which has been available and has been utilized by some farmers for many years. Even with the older forms of direct dealing, in which sales are made from house to house or through farmers' markets, parcel post marketing has points in common in that the actual producer of the goods is known to the consumer of them, and the satisfaction or dissatisfaction of the latter has a direct and potent effect on the success of the former's business.

In spite of these general similarities, however, many new problems in the marketing of farm produce were created when the mail system was made available for transportation of relatively bulky commodities, all post offices and rural routes thereby being made shipping agencies. This was in striking contrast to the facilities furnished by older transportation systems, which the farmer could use only by making a trip to a railroad or express office. Many of the new problems have been attacked by the Office of Markets and Rural Organization of the department, which has made in its work hundreds of experimental shipments of various commodities over varying distances under different seasonal and other conditions and has studied methods of grading and packing and of transacting business. Much practical information has been gathered in this way and has been made available both to the producer and to the consumer.

Scope of Parcel-Post Marketing. By all persons familiar with the general marketing system in this country it was recognized from the first that whatever place of usefulness the parcel post might find among marketing agencies it would never wholly or even in very large part supersede the usual methods employed in the movement of marketable farm produce. One of the strongest reasons for this recognition was the vast bulk of such produce which now is poured by railroads and shiploads into the great consuming and distributing centers. Other strong reasons were seen to be rooted in practical psychology. The growth in cities of the custom of ordering food materials by telephone a short while before they are needed and the decrease, even where this method is not followed, of the custom of going in person to a central market place indicate that the average rural housewife prefers not to plan far ahead or to put herself to extra trouble in the hope of securing superior goods or twice concessions.

It was realized that many farmers, for their part, either could not find the time or would not care to go to the trouble of giving goods to be sent by parcel post the careful preparation required for success under that method of marketing. It was realized, also, that since in a large proportion of the transactions the producer and consumer would not know each other, and since the former must, in most cases, look to future payment and the latter to the products he was to receive, there would be at first a natural distrust of such a method of marketing and a tendency to continue the use of the established known methods.

It was recognized, on the other hand, that there was a large and important field for the parcel post in marketing and that for the sake of efficiency the scope of this field should be more or less definitely ascertained. From the experiments and studies of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization it has been found that a few considerations, in most cases, determine the applicability of the parcel post to the marketing of farm products. The chief of these considerations are the nature of the product, which will determine its perishability and the possibility of properly packing it; and the weight and value of the product and the distance it is to be shipped, which will determine whether the parcel post may be used most economically. In general, it was found that the more valuable a product is for a given weight, the greater is the likelihood that the parcel post may be employed profitably in marketing it. This often means that partial or complete preparation will produce an article that may be marketed satisfactorily by mail. It may not be worth while, for example, under certain conditions to market apples or other relatively weighty or bulky fruits by parcel post, while jellies, jams, concentrated fruit juices, sirups, and other products made from the same fruit may be marketed satisfactorily to both parties by mail. In the same way it may not be profitable to ship milk through the mails, while good returns may be obtained from the parcel-post marketing of high quality cream and butter.

As a matter of fact, the work of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization has shown that many of the less bulky articles produced on the farm can be shipped profitably by parcel post, at least within the second zone, or 160 mile radius, when they are properly packed, when train schedules are advantageous, and when the prices obtainable are not abnormally low. The office has demonstrated by experiments and has found from observation that the products that may be shipped satisfactorily in many parts of the country include eggs, butter, cheese, dressed fowls, sausage, fresh and cured meat, honey, maple syrup, fruits and berries, jams, jellies, and other fruit products and delicacies, and many vegetables, especially those in which freshness has an important bearing on flavor and edibility.

Problems in Parcel-Post Marketing.

One of the first, and most important problems in parcel-post marketing, as in all other marketing, is the finding of a market; that is, a buyer. It is often difficult for the farmer who desires to market by parcel post and who would be well satisfied with the retail prices prevailing in a near-by city, to find actual customers there. It is equally difficult in many cases for the consumer who desires to obtain a supply of fresh country produce through the mails to get into touch with a farmer. So real are these difficulties that much of the parcel-post marketing at the present time, the Office of Markets and Rural Organization estimates, is carried on between relatives and friends. The office is now making a study of methods of establishing business contact, and will eventually issue a bulletin on this subject. The possible methods it has already suggested are by personal acquaintance, through acquaintance of a third person, by advertising in a paper or magazine, by a personal canvass, and through the cooperation of the post office in the town in which a market is sought.

After a customer has been secured, the problem of keeping him satisfied arises. Inferior or ungraded products can not be marketed successfully by parcel post. The farmer must keep in mind constantly that obtaining goods by parcel post is more troublesome to the consumer than buying them from a near-by store, and that the city housewife can be induced to take this additional trouble, if at all, only for the sake of getting better products at the same or a lower price than she pays for inferior goods, or for the sake of obtaining more cheaply goods of the quality she has been in the habit of buying. In either case, the goods sent by the farmer should be carefully graded. It may be taken as a general rule that it pays to market by parcel post only choice goods.

After the products have been graded, selected, or prepared in other ways, they must be packed attractively in containers chosen for lightness, economy, and strength. The Office of Markets and Rural Organization has made tests with various containers and has found a number of types on the market that serve the purpose satisfactorily.

The importance of proper containers is illustrated in the shipment of eggs. When the parcel-post service was inaugurated it was generally believed that eggs could not be shipped satisfactorily by mail. Some of the early experiences of shippers strengthened this belief. Because of the development of containers affording greater protection, however, the successful movement of eggs by mail became possible, and the amount of this product shipped by parcel post now probably exceeds that of any other one product so marketed.

Choice of Shipping Time.

Success in parcel-post marketing demands that the farmer continue to give thought to details after proper preparation of his goods for shipment. The mere placing of the packages in the mails at any time is not sufficient. Mail schedules should be carefully looked into and the commodities should be started on to their journey, if possible, so that they will travel chiefly at night and reach their destination early the following day. In this way natural refrigeration can be utilized to advantage, since the nights are usually cooler than the days. It is especially important that such precautions be taken in the shipment of products like butter or lard, which may be liquidified by heat, and dressed fowls and other meats which may spoil if they become warm. When dressed fowls should in every case be placed in the coolest available location and allowed to lose their animal heat before they are prepared for shipment.

In some parts of the country, and with certain products, it may be necessary to confine shipments of certain perishables to the cooler periods of the year. The growing use of refrigerators in post offices, however, is decreasing the necessity for the observance of such restrictions.

The use of the parcel post for marketing farm products, it has been discovered by the studies of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, has extended steadily among more and more persons and has been widened to include an increasing number of products.

Build Up for Winter



Clear out the congestion that has disturbed your breathing and weakened your digestion, and reinvigorate all the bodily processes to do their full share in cold weather, and thus build yourself up to perfect health.

PERUNA IS INVIGORATION

It is a tonic that restores the balance to your bodily functions, cleans away the waste matter in your system, and keeps you up to increased effort and better health. For nearly half a century thousands have found it a valuable aid in all catarrhal conditions. The experience points the way for you. PERUNA has stood the test that proves its value. Tablet form is convenient for quick administration. Pleasant to take and easy to carry with you.

Manila Tablets are the ideal laxative. They correct the habit of constipation, arouse the liver and help the kidneys. Your druggist has them.

The Peruna Company, Columbus, Ohio

ducts. The fact that both consumers and producers have observed the success of the plan, as used by neighbors, has been an important factor in stimulating the use of the system. The development of efficient containers has had an important effect. The Office of Markets and Rural Organization has had the hearty cooperation of the Post Office Department, which has worked out methods of handling which have greatly increased the efficiency of the service. In more than 35 post offices special parcel-post campaigns have been carried on, lists of producers wishing to furnish supplies by mail have been published and distributed, and in many of these refrigerating facilities have been installed.

SHEEP IN NEW ENGLAND.

Good Profit Shown in Year's Account with a Flock on Government Horse Farm in Vermont.

An average of \$10.47 per ewe was the gross income from a New England farm flock of sheep last year. Charging all feed at full market prices, there remained a net profit of \$1.00 per ewe. The flock consisted of 51 ewes and 2 rams, kept at the Bureau of Animal Industry's Morgan Horse Farm, at Middlebury, Vt. The figures given cover the period from August 1, 1915, to August 1, 1916. The 1st of August was used to mark the beginning and end of the year, because it is the latest time at which farm lambs should be marketed and the old ewes culled out and disposed of to put the flock in shape for the fall breeding. The ewes in the flock were all registered Southdowns. The feed and attention given them was better than that commonly given farm flocks, but not better than it is profitable to furnish.

The income includes receipts from actual sale of wool and the actual market value of the lambs in July. The lambs were retained for sale and use for breeding purposes, and their value was credited to the account at 10 cents per pound, live weight, at the farm. This figure was offered by a live-stock shipper when lambs of the same class were selling in eastern markets at 11.5 cents per pound, live weight.

In August, 1915, the breeding ewes ran part of the time on small lots of rape that had been seeded for the lambs of that spring. Breeding commenced September 10 with 51 ewes. From this time until winter the ewes ran in two grass fields. One of these fields contained 8 acres and was used exclusively for sheep. The other field was a 60-acre horse pasture. At times all of the ewes were in this field, and at other times there were no sheep on it. The horses were not removed during the grazing season. On a fair estimate the sheep are charged with one-third the use of this pasture. The grazing, however, was materially improved through the killing of weeds eaten by the sheep but not touched by the horses.

The ewes were fed in the barn from December 1 to April 30. During the winter before lambing they received about 3 pounds of hay, 1 pound of roots, and one-half pound of grain each per day. This amount of grain and roots was considerably more than would be required with a good supply of clover hay. The hay used was of low grade, and not all of the 3 pounds per day placed in the racks was eaten. After lambing, the ewes were fed three-fourths of a pound of grain and 3 pounds of roots daily until turned to pasture, May 1.

Of the 51 ewes bred, 49 dropped lambs. There were 59 lambs on hand August 1. No ewes died during the year, and the 51 head of ewes and 2 rams sheared 320.5 pounds of wool, which sold at 33 cents per pound.

No ewe lambs were carried over to add to the flock and no old ewes were disposed of. When ewe lambs are kept to replace old ewes their value is offset by the sale of the old stock, and in this year the value of their fleeces would nearly have equalled the cost of wintering them.

The young lambs were allowed the run of separate small pens which the ewes could not enter. Grain was kept in troughs in these pens and the lambs started eating when about 2 weeks old. Until April 30 they were given what they would eat, which was at the most one-half pound a day. During the 3 months on pasture the twin lambs ate 0.7 pound each per day and the single ones one-half pound each per day.

On August 1 the average weight of the 59 lambs was 72.0 pounds. The total returns were as follows:

Lambs, 4,301 pounds, at 10 cents,	\$430.10
Wool, 320.5 pounds, at 33 cents, 125.21	
Total,	\$555.31

The amount of actual net profit depends upon the method of calculation. The value of manure and the improvement of grass pastures through keeping down weeds will fully offset the cost of labor required for a New England farm flock. During the winter of 1915-16 the following prices were current in the country in which this flock is maintained: Hay, \$14 per ton; corn, 90 cents per bushel; oats, 60 cents per bushel; bran, \$23 per ton; linseed meal, \$10 per ton. Pasture land rents up to \$2.50 per acre. Koro-crop land may be considered as costing \$7.35 per acre \$83.60 per acre for the land \$3.75 for seedling). Roots are considered to have a value of \$4 per ton.

If all feeds used are charged to the flock at the foregoing prices there is left a net balance of \$31.75, which is 15.4 per cent interest on the ewes valued at \$10 each.

By another method the flock may be considered as a means of utilizing the feeds usually marketed. By this method charges may first be made at the rates mentioned above for the pasture grasses, forage crops, bran, oil meal, and roots, the materials for which there is little or no sale or which must be bought. A balance of \$370.37 is then left. If this is applied as though it were used to purchase the remaining feeds, it would be sufficient to yield a return at the farm of \$17.95 per ton for the hay fed, \$1.15 per bushel for the corn, and 77 cents per bushel for the oats—a price materially greater than could have been obtained by selling the products.

By using a better quality of hay than was used in this case, and by substituting silage for roots, a greater margin of profit would be insured. This year's prices for lambs and wool may not continue, but there is a fair prospect of their doing so. If careful attention is given to producing a high grade of both lambs and wool the landed flock will always furnish a good home market for farm feeds, and at the same time improve the condition of their pastures.

FALL PROPAGATION OF ROSES.

Climbing roses are propagated mostly by hardwood cuttings made in the fall. Many cut-flower roses may be propagated in the same way.

Hardwood cuttings are taken from the dormant wood of winter, while softwood, or greenwood, cuttings are taken when the plants are in active growth. To make a hardwood cutting, good, strong, well-ripened shoots of the past summer's growth should be selected. These are better if cut between the time the leaves fall and freezing weather. If left until after cold-weather there is danger of injury from freezing. They should be cut into pieces of 5 or 6 inches, with the upper cut just above a bud, and should be tied in bundles with raffia or with string that does not rot easily if exposed to dampness. After labeling plainly they should be buried in moist sand, tops down, and placed in a cool cellar or buried in the open ground below danger of frost. They should be planted in the open ground in the spring about or a little before corn-planting time, so that one or two eyes, or not over 1 inch of the cutting, is above the ground, which will leave 4 or 5 inches in the ground. Care must be taken not to injure the calluses that have formed while the cuttings were buried. Sometimes better results are obtained by planting in partial shade.

Frequently cuttings made in winter or early spring do nearly as well as those made in the fall, but in the North there is always danger of the wood being injured during the winter.

WELL CHILDREN ARE ACTIVE.

If your child is dull, pale, fretful and wants to lie around, the chances are it is suffering from worms. Kickapoo Worm Killer, a pleasant candy confection, liked by all children is what your child needs. You only give one-half to one lozenge at a time and you get immediate results. Every mother should have a box on hand. 25c. at all druggists.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Events of Interest From Washington.

By J. E. Jones.

THE MEN WHO MARCH INTO THE FURNACE.

Supposing that a dozen men, six on a side, had been fighting in an open square, until some are dead, others dying—and the rest of them were bleeding or exhausted. Would it be important if a big, respectable, disinterested citizen, should step from among the disinterested onlookers, and say: "Here fellows, cut this out; you are all nearly in, and if you are ready to use a little common sense, let's talk this thing over!"

In substance that is what a strong group of American citizens propose. They have seized upon Lloyd George's expressive sentence, that "Men have stood at the door of hell and marched into the furnace," as furnishing sufficient reason why the neutral nations should attempt to close that awful door in order that a few rulers might not continue to order them to march into the furnace.

The American Neutral Conference Committee, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, is composed of earnest men and women like Hamilton Holt, editor of the Independent; Oswald Garrison Villard, editor New York Evening Post; Governor Edward F. Dineen, of Illinois; Governor Capper of Kansas; Governor Ferris of Michigan; Governor Chas. of Porto Rico; Rear-Admiral Chadwick; Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver; John Hays Hammond, the famous mining engineer; Thomas Mott Osborne, of Sing Sing fame, and a hundred other prominent citizens from every walk of life. As neutrals, these people have proclaimed that their general object is "to support our Government in any effort it may take towards a just and lasting peace." The specific object of the Committee is: "To urge our Government to call or cooperate in a conference of Neutral Nations which shall offer joint mediation to the belligerents by proposals calculated to form the basis of a permanent peace."

HOLD MY COAT.

The yarn about the man who angrily declared: "Here, two of you hold my coat; one man can hold me," may possibly be applied to Europe right now. The Neutral Conference Committee has received a copy of the peace petition which has been signed by 150,000 Britons; Germany, through official and unofficial utterances, has repeatedly signified its readiness to quit. In France there are organized movements to stop the war.

"A few war lords in the belligerent countries do not speak for the whole people," says Miss Rebecca Shelly, Secretary of the Committee, who asserts that "America, rich in war goods, stands by and raises no hand to check the colossal destruction." Miss Shelly adds: "The duty of the United States, backed by the entire neutral world, is to attempt mediation on a basis which shall safeguard the just claims of the belligerents, and provide for international guarantees against future wars. We are exerting our energies just now to arranging a monster petition, which we want people everywhere to circulate, urging the United States Government to act."

EVERYBODY'S WINNING.

There is good news for everybody nowadays, since "they are all winning." The optimism in the big political camps is supposed to be due to the old trick of the leaders to claim everything in sight. Orders have gone out from both of the national headquarters to make big claims. This process of locating the game appears to have put a good deal of stiffening in the backbones of many local leaders.

STANDARDIZING GRAINS.

The Federal Department of Agriculture has issued rules and regulations providing for the manner in which grain is to be graded for shipment. It is interesting to note that among the licensed inspectors will be men to inspect and grade shell corn for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce. Water and moisture in grain must be considered, and deductions made for its weight. While watered stocks may continue to thrive in the financial markets, water is discouraged as a part of the price charged for grain. It is a large waste from the old fall, and the process of shelling corn on the barn floor to the present day when Government standards are being devised.

CUTTING OUT THE FEATURES.

The Federal Trade Commission has recommended to publishers at large Sunday newspapers that they eliminate "waste" in paper by cutting down on special features. The theory of the Trade Commission is that the paper saved in this manner by large Sunday editions would be sufficient to keep many smaller newspapers supplied during the present shortage. The suggestion may be popular enough in some circles, but the men with unusual brains, who have been responsible for

ORANGE NEWS.

Continued from page 1.

ing of the Pines," an especially requested piano selection. An anniversary poem of much merit was written and read by Annie (Frost) Goodwin; anniversary song, with original words, was sung by Eva Jackson, and was much appreciated. Worthy Master Richardson then introduced Worthy State Master W. J. Thompson, who was greeted with a round of hearty applause. The talk given was interesting, constructive and extremely interesting, new points of interest being introduced and the importance of all grange work strongly emphasized. A violin selection was given by Brother A. M. Dunham, piano, Eva Jackson. Sister Thompson was called upon, and she responded with a very interesting, cordial talk. A piano selection was given by Ida Merrill. A vote of thanks was extended Brother Thompson and wife for the pleasure of their presence and an invitation extended to them to "come again." A short recess was taken in honor of the departing guests. Work was resumed in closed session and Adelaide Jones, Eva Jackson and Annie Goodwin were appointed to look after additional stage conveniences, other business being attended to meeting closed in form. But three of the charter members are living: Mrs. Sarah Rice Millett, Charles A. Ryerson and Elhanan Tabbs. Brother Tabbs was present.

Program for November 11th: A quarter hour song service, all join. Current Events, By the Brothers Reports from Sister Granges, By the Sisters Ageline DeCoster Song, Fred Jersey Music, Ida Merrill Topic: "Agricultural resources and possibilities of Maine," Carroll Greenleaf, Clarence Buck Song, Grange Chorus Topic: "A look ahead in grange work," General discussion Surprise Feature, In charge of Mildred Bradbury, Doris Longley, Edgar Dunn, Frank Gammon and others. Suggestions by all. Quotations from James Whitcomb Riley's poems, Brother officers The third and fourth degrees will be conferred at the next meeting.

The great achievements in journalism evidenced particularly in special features, are not going to continue over the Federal discrimination of this sort. RAILWAY MAIL PAY. The railroads have insisted for many years that they are not being paid enough for carrying the mail. The Postmaster General thinks otherwise, and he has ordered an experimental carrying of mail on the space plan instead of by weight. The whole matter has become one of bitter controversy, since it involves millions of dollars. For many years the subject of proper compensation to the railroads for this service has been unsettled; and if there is to be an adjustment of their differences with the Government this winter, this is one of the subjects that will be in the foreground.

MAY USE SCHOOL SLATES. The old fashioned school slate which has been used to clean with his sleeve, etc., is likely to come in style again. There is a very serious shortage in all kinds of paper, and the School Boards are considering adopting the old fashioned writing materials. The objection is that slates are unsanitary—however, it is admitted that they may be made sanitary, by a sponge and water accompaniment.

GEOGRAPHICALLY SPEAKING.

A Southern newspaper has uttered a truth by its statement that "as we understand it, 'pork' is the money expended on public improvements in some other town." The so-called "pork barrel" is the legislative bill that means more for the interior of the country than any other. It stands for good roads, public buildings, harbor improvements and dredging. And if any one can point to an instance of wasted money in their own section of the country, they will do well.

"WHEN THE CAT IS AWAY."

At the risk of indelicacy it is recalled that "when the cat is away, the mice will play." President, Vice President, Senators, Representatives, Cabinet Officers, Division Chiefs—nearly all of the representative leaders are away. Yet Washington and the Federal business appears to be well taken care of.

Swapping horses is only one kind of a stock exchange.

DR. HALE'S HOUSEHOLD OINTMENT

Relieves Pain
A Wonderful Ointment for all kinds of pains, sprains, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

It is a wonderful relief for all kinds of pains, sprains, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc. It is a wonderful relief for all kinds of pains, sprains, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

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AN AFRICAN MISSION.

Continued from page 1.

charge of native teachers, Fortesque Kumalo and Gideon Sivetye, both graduates of this school. Kumalo is an American looking a room as I have seen here. All the white men teachers have special subjects in these classes: Mr. Wells has Standard VI English, I have Nature Study and Mr. Ostermann has Manual Training with both. Mr. Sivetye has music with all classes.

We have in charge of our Carpenters' Course a German, Mr. K. Robert Bruckner. He is also doctor for the school, and architect for the whole mission. He is one of those highly-trained German experts. He lived at Delaware Water Gap, Pa., for ten years before he went into mission work. He is under missionary appointment.

Our agricultural teaching, which is given to all the boys and girls, is in the hands of J. G. van Gelder, a Hollander who lived for many years in California. "Oom Jan" is our busiest man, for he has the school orchards, fowls, herds, etc., under his charge. S. Mizonell, an able native is his assistant and has full charge of the sugar-cane plantations.

We have a few others on the place. "Ma" Johanna Turner runs the mess-hall for all our unmarried teachers. Miss Turner is a Transvaal girl, and an excellent housekeeper. The mess-hall is run by her as a school affair; she is on salary from the school. Mrs. van Gelder, wife of "Oom Jan," although neither she nor her husband are appointed as missionaries, is our chief of local evangelists. Mr. and Mrs. Christensen, Chicago folks, are newly-arrived missionaries, stationed here to study the Zulu language. They are in the same house as I am, and have an insane prejudice against smoking. Mrs. G. gets very angry, for some unknown reason, if I poke fun at her opposition to smoking. And yet wherein is it a bit worse than eating candy? Luckily, they leave to take charge of Mopumulo Mission, in Zululand, about Sept. 1. Last but not least is Miss Sharratt, a young Natal teacher who runs the school for the missionaries' children.

ANAX JUNIUS.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

What It Costs to Keep the Poor of Our State.

The Maine Charities and Corrections Commission has closed the work of inspection of almshouses for the year, a duty that has taken much time and labor on the part of the commissioners and the secretary, the latter assuming the major part of the work. Two hundred and thirty-two visits were paid the various institutions by Secretary James F. Bagley, of which 155 were to almshouses, 71 to various State institutions and 36 of a special nature at different times to different places; all in addition to the visits made by the members of the board.

The total number of persons assisted during the town year of 1916 was 9234, an increase over the reported number of 1915 of about 900. The great difference in the number for two years can only be accounted for by incomplete returns from certain places, as constant reminders from the department have brought out the apparently correct returns from them. Mistakes and an incorrect method of reporting may also have had to do with the discrepancy; for some officials were accustomed to report only the head of a family, regardless of the number in said family. The 1916 total of 9234 is large compared with the 5370 of 1915; the 5234 of 1914 and the 5242 of 1913, the first year of the commission's work.

The average cost per capita of population for the year for a settled pauper was 52 cents; for 1914, 53 cents; for 1915, 58 cents; and 1916, 60 cents. State paupers for same time, 8 cents; 10 cents, 11 cents, and 12 cents. The total expense for poor relief in State, per capita of population, has been: For 1913, 63 cents; 1914, 62 cents; 1915, 69 cents; 1916, 72 cents.

The towns spent in 1916 for the poor a total of \$447,933.92 and the State spent \$86,175.09, making a grand total of \$534,109.01.

The cost per county for the support of the poor in 1916 was as follows: Androscoggin, 85 cents; Arrowsick, 45 cents; Cumberland, 63 cents; Franklin, 47 cents; Hancock, 42 cents; Kennebec, 69 cents; Knox, 61 cents; Lincoln, 40 cents; Oxford, 62 cents; Penobscot, 69 cents; Piscataquis, 45 cents; Sagadahoc, 64 cents; Somerset, 63 cents; Waldo, 52 cents; Washington, 46 cents; York, 66 cents. Of these Androscoggin, Sagadahoc, Washington and York have shown a steady increase in the cost since the commission began its work in 1913 and Cumberland and Oxford have shown a steady decrease in the cost.

The cost of the poor in places of over 10,000 inhabitants was: Auburn, 41 cents; Lewiston, 11.17; Portland, 71 cents; Augusta, 70 cents; Waterville, 31 cents; Bangor, 41.11; Biddeford, 91 cents. The general tendency in all parts of the State, except where decrease is mentioned, has been upward.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Frank Douglass and wife from Newry were in Bethel, Tuesday.

The Relief Corps will hold their Annual Red, White and Blue Sale and Supper, Wednesday, Nov. 8.

Mrs. Clara Brown from Locke's Mills visited her sister, Mrs. John Swan, for a few days the past week.

Mrs. Everett Smith and little daughter, Lucille, from Hastings visited her mother, Mrs. Fred Taylor, Tuesday.

About thirty-five members of Mt. Abram Lodge of Odd Fellows motored to Rumford, Tuesday evening, where they were royally entertained by Pennock Lodge.

The regular meeting of Purify Chapter, O. E. S., will be held Wednesday evening, Nov. 1. All members are requested to be present as their is important business.

THE WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST PREVALENT IN MAINE.

The federal inspection in Maine during the past season relative to the white pine blister rust shows conclusively that this most destructive of white pine diseases is prevalent in practically every section of the State where the white pine is grown to any extent, reports State Horticulturist Clyde L. Wilkins, who says:

"Mr. Posey, who had charge of the inspection work in Maine, found the first infections in the extreme southern part of the State around Kittery and York. From there he worked north as far as Rangeley, keeping at a limited distance from the New Hampshire line and finding infections at nearly every locality visited. Some of the towns in this route that are most badly infected are Saco, Biddeford, Lovell, South Paris, Locke's Mills, Bethel, Gilead, Rumford, Byron and Rangeley. From Rangeley he carried the inspection work to the interior part of the State and also a few towns along the coast. Due to the lack of time and the great extent of the pine area in Maine, this work had to be done in a very limited way. Some of the most badly infected towns are as follows:

"In Penobscot county the disease was found in Millinocket, Bangor, Colman, Baxter and Dexter, for the most part on wild currants and gooseberries; in Hancock county, the territory around Ellsworth was found to be infected as well as the Island of Mount Desert, especially in the vicinity of Bar Harbor; in Piscataquis county, several infections were found in the vicinity of Greenville; also around Dover and Foxcroft; in Somerset county, the disease was found in the towns of Pittsfield, Hartland and Fairfield; in Kennebec county, the cities of Waterville, Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner; in Androscoggin county, Lewiston, Auburn, Livermore, Leeds and Lisbon; in Knox county, Rockland, Rockport and Camden; in Lincoln county, Wiscasset; in Sagadahoc county, Bath; in Cumberland, Brunswick, Portland, Gorham and New Gloucester.

"The farthest north that the disease is found is in the vicinity of Millinocket, but there is little doubt that the infected area extends a great deal farther north into the pine growing areas of Aroostook county and possibly into the woods of Canada.

"There is plainly great need for adequate State laws and appropriations to aid the horticultural inspectors in order that they may follow up the work of the government and hinder the spread of the disease beyond the area already infected. Of course the most practical method of control is destroying the currants and gooseberries, but due to the extent to which these plants are found in our forests and swamps, this would be a very difficult undertaking unless unanimous action is taken right away. Horticultural inspectors should also be given power to inspect any territory, whether private or public, where pines are growing, and then to destroy or cause to be destroyed any infected pines, and all wild currants and gooseberries.

"Massachusetts has already made appropriations to prevent the spread of this disease in that state and it would seem that in the State of Maine where so great an area is devoted to the growing of pine immediate measures should be taken at once to at least make an attempt to control this disease."

WILL MY CHILD TAKE DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY?

This best answer is Dr. King's New Discovery itself. It's a pleasant sweet syrup, easy to take. It contains the medicines which years of experience have proven best for Coughs and Colds. Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery longest are its best friends. Besides every bottle is guaranteed. If you don't get satisfaction you get your money back. Buy a bottle, use as directed. Keep what is left for Cough and Cold insurance.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

IMPROVE FARM BUTTER.

Better Methods of Handling Milk and Cream Will Insure Superior Product, Say Dairy Specialists.

The adoption of more careful methods of handling milk and cream and improved practices in the making of farm butter will reduce rather than increase the trouble incident to home production of this food, say dairy specialists of the department, and will result in a superior product which can be sold more easily and for a better price than the average farm butter. Last year about 30,000,000 pounds of butter, much of which originated on the farm, was washed or renovated because it was of such poor quality that it could not be profitably offered on the regular butter markets.

Churn Cream Only.

Cream alone should be churned. It may be skimmed as soon as it rises or may be separated by a mechanical separator. The latter plan is the more efficient, and though requiring a considerable initial outlay often will be profitable. The cream should be set aside in a clean place by separate milkings. A temperature of 50 degrees F. or lower should be maintained until from 12 to 18 hours before churning time, when the various batches should be stirred together well and brought to a temperature of about 70 degrees F. by placing the container in a bucket of warm water. One of the first acts of the farm housewife who decides to adopt improved methods should be to purchase a dairy thermometer. Temperatures play an important part in the development of flavors in butter, and always should be determined with fairness. After the cream is mixed it should be kept at approximately 70 degrees F. until just before churning time, when it should be reduced to about 65 degrees F., where this is possible (or to such temperatures not above 65 degrees F. as to complete the operation of churning within 25 or 30 minutes).

Churning.

The barrel type has been found by dairy specialists to be one of the most satisfactory churns. The dasher or plunger type requires a somewhat greater expenditure of labor. Earthenware churns are especially undesirable unless perfectly glazed, since if pores are exposed they absorb milk and cream which later decay. Churns with mechanical devices inside them are difficult to clean and sometimes injure the body of the butter.

The churn should be scalded preparatory to churning, but should be cooled with water before the cream is placed inside. The cream should be poured in through a coarse strainer. Every few minutes during the early part of the churning gas should be allowed to escape from the churn. If the temperature is right the churning should require about 25 to 30 minutes. The process is completed when the granules of butter are about the size of large wheat kernels. The buttermilk should then be drained off and the butter granules repeatedly washed with cold water while still in the churn. The washings should be continued until all milk is removed. Under no circumstances should working be depended on to remove surplus milk.

Working and Packing.

When the butter is free from all milk it should be taken from the churn with a paddle and placed on a worker. The hands should never touch the butter, both on account of sanitary reasons and because the body warmth may melt the fat. The working should be done carefully to avoid making the butter greasy. Before the butter is worked, fine salt should be added at the rate of about an ounce per pound of fat.

The butter should be prepared for market in a rectangular mold, since, when in this shape, the product is more easily wrapped and handled and is more pleasing to customers. Regular parchment butter-wrapping paper should be used around the prints, as ordinary waxed paper tears easily and sticks to the butter. The placing of the wrapped prints in pasteboard boxes is a desirable final step, as it protects the package, gives it a better appearance, and permits the use of the maker's name or trademark as an advertisement.

After the butter-making operations are completed the churn should be rinsed carefully with warm water. It should then be scrubbed with hot water, cleansing powder and a fiber brush, and finally should be scalded and set in a clean, sunny place to drain and dry.

IDAHO A BIG STATE.

To those of us who remember Idaho in our school geographies as a small pink block, shaped like an easy chair facing east, it may be of interest that this State, which in 1890 added the forty-fifth star to the constellation of the flag, is nearly as large as Pennsylvania and Ohio combined and larger than the six New England States with Maryland included for good measure.

It is divided into 33 counties, the smallest of which is half as large as the State of Rhode Island and the largest greater than the combined area of Massachusetts and Delaware. Idaho covers an area of 83,588 square miles, divided principally between the Rocky Mountain region and the Columbia Plateau, only a small part, in the southeast corner of the State, lying in the Great Basin. In elevation above sea level the State ranges from 735 feet, at Lewiston, to 12,078 feet, at the summit of Hyland Peak. It is drained mainly to the Columbia through Snake River and its tributaries and has an annual rainfall of about 17 inches, the range in a single year at different places being from 6 to 38 inches. The industries of the State are chiefly agriculture, stock raising, and mining. Hay, wheat, oats, and potatoes are the principal crops. A large area is cultivated by irrigation. The mineral products include gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc. The output of lead in 1915 was valued at \$13,980,360, that of silver at \$6,033,473. The population of Idaho in 1910 was 225,924. Overland Guidebook, Bulletin 612, U. S. Geological Survey.

WILEY PERU.

Mrs. Abbie Irish is stopping with her daughter, Mrs. E. G. Child, while her brother, Shimon Morrill is at work for H. L. Fuller.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Tracy were guests of his parents in Dickvale over Sunday.

Harold Blake of Rumford was calling on old friends in town two days the past week. Mr. Blake has just returned with Company B from the Mexican border.

Glenroy Gill is stopping with his parents on High street since his return with Company B.

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Mrs. Esther Gordon, who was hurt by being run over by a team in September, is now able to take a few steps and sit up a while each day.

Several Rumford people were in town to attend the Grange dance, Oct. 25.

WARRANT FOR NOVEMBER ELECTION, 1916.

STATE OF MAINE.
County of Oxford ss.

To Fred B. Merrill, Citizen of the Town of Bethel GREETING:

In the name of the State of Maine, you are hereby required to notify and warn the inhabitants of the Town of Bethel qualified to vote in National affairs to assemble at Odeon Hall in said Town on the Seventh day of November, A. D. 1916, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon to give in their votes for Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States of America. Persons desiring to vote must be registered in accordance with the provisions of the law relating to the registration of voters.

The polls will close at five o'clock in the afternoon.

Notice is hereby ordered that the Municipal Officers will be in session at their office on Saturday, November 4th from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 5 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of receiving the applications of persons claiming a right to vote.

HEREBY, FAIL NOT, and have you there this warrant with your doings thereon.

Given under our hands at said Bethel this 21st day of October in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen.

FRANK A. BROWN,

N. E. RICHARDSON,

F. B. HOWE,

Selectmen of the Town of Bethel.

PROBATE NOTICES.

To all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinafter named:

At a Probate Court at Paris in vacation in and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen. The following matter having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby Ordered:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of November, A. D. 1916, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.

Eliza A. Chase late of Bethel, deceased; petition that Harry G. Bryant or some other suitable person be appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased presented by Harry G. Bryant, nephew and heir.

Mary A. Sanborn will and petition for probate thereof and the appointment of Alma E. Stanley as executrix of the same without bond presented in vacation by Alma E. Stanley the executrix named therein.

ADDISON E. HERRICK,

Judge of said Court.

A true copy—attest:

ALBERT D. PARK,

11-2-3t. Register.

miles, divided principally between the Rocky Mountain region and the Columbia Plateau, only a small part, in the southeast corner of the State, lying in the Great Basin. In elevation above sea level the State ranges from 735 feet, at Lewiston, to 12,078 feet, at the summit of Hyland Peak. It is drained mainly to the Columbia through Snake River and its tributaries and has an annual rainfall of about 17 inches, the range in a single year at different places being from 6 to 38 inches. The industries of the State are chiefly agriculture, stock raising, and mining. Hay, wheat, oats, and potatoes are the principal crops. A large area is cultivated by irrigation. The mineral products include gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc. The output of lead in 1915 was valued at \$13,980,360, that of silver at \$6,033,473. The population of Idaho in 1910 was 225,924. Overland Guidebook, Bulletin 612, U. S. Geological Survey.

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VOLUME XXII—N

CHURCH ACT

METHODIST CH.

The Ladies' Aid of church will meet this afternoon.

Mr. Fred Tibbitts of the Boy Scouts of the Methodist church on Friday tell them something about their summer camp.

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CONGREGATIONAL.

The union service last evening was fairly well attended.

The theme of the service was "Builders." So the service was really inspiring.

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